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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Clearing Bushy Pastures.

Farmers in parts of northern and western New England have been for some years increasingly troubled by the growth in pastures of a bush called shrubby cinquefoil and also known as black brush, Hawley weed, etc. Its habit of growth resembles the common hardhack and is sometimes called by the same term.

The blossom is yellow, about the size and general appearance of buttercups. The They were allowed to run with a buck goat style in which this bush spreads over our Northern pastures is shown by the larger illustration taken for the Vermont Experiment Station, showing pasture lands at Dorset, Vt., covered mostly with the cinquefoil. Twenty-five years ago this land was good pasture. In con-idering methods for killing out this pest, the station botanists say much that applies to other foul pasture

BURNING

If a fire is started in a thick field of the cinquefoil in early spring, just after the snow goes off, the tops burn readily, and most of them are destroyed. An abundant crop of young sprouts comes up from the base of each stem, however, and since the burned-off stubs are unpleasantly sharp and prick the nose of cattle, the stock allow these to grow and, hereby, but little is gained. It is said that burning two years in succession improves conditions. This method, however, seems to have found but little favor with farmers in the infested regions. At best it is only temporizing with the evil. Possibly the combination of burning with the use of goats may prove desirable upon further trial.

general apply to mowing. Ordinary farm stock will not crop the second growth close enough to keep it down, so this again only gives the plants a temporary setback. Mowing may be a good practice where the plant is just coming into the pasture. Occasional mowing will not kill the plant, however, as may be seen in numerous wet meadows where the plants are mown annually with the hay.

From the middle of July to the first of September is probably the best time for mowing this as is the case with most shrubby growths. The plants may be cut off with a grub hoe just beneath the surface, thus leaving fewer stubs. A method recommended as accomplishing the same end in a more satisfactory manner is that of knocking the plants out with an axe or grub hoe when the ground is frozen.

PLOWING, GRUBBING AND PULLING. Plowing with grubbing and pulling out the larger stools is the only method fully endorsed by most practical farmers in the infested regions. The general method is to go into the field with a strong team, heavy plow and two or three men. All except the largest plants can be turned out with the plow. The largest must be grubbed out or pulled with horse and chain. After picking up the plants that are thoroughly loosened the piece is gone over with a spring tooth harrow to loosen up and drag out the rest. The plants are piled, and in forty-eight hours, if the weather is dry, all except the largest roots will burn. Three men with a strong team will clear up from ne-fourth to three-fourths of an acre s ay. To hire this crew will cost about \$6, taking the cost from \$8 to \$24 an acre. his, unfortunately, is more than most of he land is worth after it is cleared. Fremently such work can be done at leisure mes with the regular farm help. Under ch circumstances the cash outlay is really ss than appears in this estimate.

common practice is to sow buckwheat first year, potatoes or winter rye the Par following, and then to seed down with ass. It is the testimony of those who ave so cleared up cinquefoil fields that the ad occupied by it is in excellent condition then reclaimed, apparently having been proved rather than exhausted by its occu incy.

ANGORA GOATS.

This animal has been widely heralded aring recent years as an aid in killing rush in pastures. It has, therefore, seemed orth while to make trial of it in connec tion with this particular problem. Two young ewe goats were sent in May, 1902, to Mr. F. F. Gilbert, Dorset, for trial. He enlosed them in an area of one hundred quare rods in a corner of his pasture which was completely overgrown by this plant. They have been kept there now during two open seasons. A small stream crosses one corner of the area and furnishes the animals with water. They have been given

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shown a preference for the cinquefoil as between these. In order to keep the grass and ferns and herbaceous weeds cropped buck, two sheep were placed in the enciosure during midsummer of each 1902 and 1903. These sheep do not touch the cinquefoil. The outcome to date is promising, but not anough time has elapse I to make it denoted the should be removed before the grass covers them again, so they may not be in the way not anough time has elapse I to make it denoted the should be removed before the grass covers them again, so they may not be in the way not anough time has elapse I to make it denoted the should be removed before the grass covers them again, so they may not be in the way not anough time has elapse I to make it denoted the should be removed before the grass covers the gr

The summer of 1902 was a wet one, hence unfavorable for the goats and favorable for the plants. Nevertheless the goats soon stripped most of the foliage from the before any injury to machinery is done. cinquefoil, and they have continued since to browse the young growth back about as fast as it has appeared. (See smaller illu.tration).

When the last observations were made, many of the branches of the cinquefoil were dead, but a majority were continuing to send out struggling young shoots. Most ot the stools were sending up some shoots from the base also. Since the goats were cropping these off promptly it seems probable that 'ew plants in this area will sur-vive. Whether the goats fully exterminate the weed or not they certainly will come near to doing so. By keeping the foliage browsed from the bushes the sunlight is admitted so that the value of the grass in the area is already doubled or trebled.

These goats have been enclosed with a forty-two inch woven wire fence set close to the ground, and have never jumped out. They have shown no tendency to disease. during part of December and January, but did not breed.

> Farm Hints for July. HAYING AND HARVESTING.

Haying, hoeing and harvesting the early sown grain crops will be the principal work during this month. In some parts of the country a portion of the hay crop was secured the last of June, but the entire month will be occupied with this work in New England, according to location, condi

tion of the crop and other circumstances.

As a large crop is expected, many farmers commenced early, so as to secure as much as possible of the crop while in its best con-

This is the right policy to pursue and will be found by far the most profitable in its results. Besides, many farmers will get a gued second crop, with favorable conditions, and early cutting of the first is one of these.

OAT HAY.

Many farmers now practice making a part and it is difficult getting rid of so much highly appreciated. MOWING.

What has been said of burning will in straw, this is found to be a good practice. When cut at the right time and well cured,

> thus making a finer quality of the fodder, which will be better than where the straw the grains begin to form and while the straw is yet green. With good weather good mow of oat hay will be well relished by the stock and prove satisfactory to the owner.

HARVESTING THE GRAIN.

The month of July will hardly have been passed before the early sown grain will be ready for harvest. Particularly is this the case with the barley which grows quickly and matures early. Most farmers cut and put in cock where it will be allowed to remain for several days to come. Where it is desirable to feed the straw of grain, the crop should be harvested quite early, not allowing it to become fully ripe. This can be done while the straw is yet green, not injuring the quality of the grain and considerably enhancing that of the straw. At any time grain should not be allowed to be come too ripe before cutting, as there is then a liability of loss from shelling. Grains should be well dried before putting in the mow for greater ease in threshing.

THE ROADSIDES.

Where little or no attention is paid to cutting the grass on the roadside there will soon spring up an unsightly growth, not only of grass, but all manner of weeds and bushes, as in some places are seen to be the case. Of course, where roadside fences are

This is one good argument for doing away with roadside fences, as it has much to do of the comb building. with the better appearance of the country through which they pass. But where the fences remain the sides of the roads should be kept clean by annual mowings. The result is pleasing and satisfactory. In many, enough to pay for the trouble of cutting and making into hay. And more than this, the practice may lead to removing unsightly objects from the roadside, and thus add such to the ease of caring for them and their good appearance. Cutting the road-side grass should be attended to before encing to hay on the farm, and before the weeds have had a chance to grow up to

KEEP THE MOWING FIELDS CLEAN.

When the grass used to be cut with the soythe bushes were pretty apt to be kept from springing up in any part of the field, but now if particular attention is not paid salt occasionally, but, aside from that, have had nothing from outside of the enclosure. moved. And not only this, but in the head-Practically all the choice the goats have land of cultivated fields where there are

had as to food is that between cinquefoil, fences, the rank growth of grass, weeds or grass and the hay-scented fern. They have whatever may start up should be mowed

another year. Sometimes pointed stones are left sticking out of the ground just

to keep up the flow by extra feed of some kind. The various green fodders are the son, and if there is nothing else, better

manipulation of bees shall be as much im-proved upon in the next half century as the general knowledge and appliances have for the same length of time in the past, we can but wonder what beekeepers will be doing fifty years hence.

POULTRY IN WARM WEATHER.

The young stock need shade, a cool, airy roosting place and plenty of milk, if possiole, in addition to the regular supplies of food and water. The rest of the early broiler stock should be marketed, and more

culls taken out from pure-bred flock. All kinds of poultry pests are active at this seabefore any injury to machinery is done.

KEEPING UP THE FLOW OF MILK.

The cows will soon be shrinking in the yield of milk, if they have not already done so, and it should be the aim of the farmer to keep up the flow by extra feed of some kind. The various green fodders are the latter than the various green fodders are the various green fodders are the latter than the various green fodd best, such as clover, oats, etc., in their sea- overrun. Better go over the box thoroughly with a can of kerosene, but gasoline is bet-



GOATS STRIPPING LEAVES FROM BUSHES IN PASTURE AT DORSET, VT.

hay with a good relish, and it answers a

very good purpose in an emergency.

The farmer who has a summer silo well siled is independent in this respect, and possesses the cheapest, best and most convenient means for meeting the extra demand for feed in the dairy when the pastures commence to fail. There ought to be more or all of their oat crops into hay. Where of these on our large dairy farms, as they there is a large amount of this grain grown.

REES IN JULY.

It helps to make a greater variety for feeding purposes, which is an item of value in even in the same apiary and of the same race. This difference shows itself in many Most kinds of stock will do well on good | ways, especially in the degree of excitabiloat hay. Where intended for this purpose ity, in energy and activity, and in disposithe oats should be sown a little thicker, tion to pass beyond the limits of the brood nest into a surplus apartment above. In which will be better than where the straw selecting bees, no point is more important is tall and coarse. It should be cut when than that those should be chosen that enter willingly upon work in the supers. The Italian race or German race or crosses in there will be little difficulty in curing, and a which black blood predominates are su-

perior. If you work for comb honey the problem of keeping down swarming with its consequent increase is a very difficult one. Large hives may do something toward it, but in count on having the bees swarm once. Hive the birds until the cherries are gathered In five or seven days remove the old hive to tree will protect quite a grove of cherry away, and the result of this removal will be that all the field bees from the old hive, when they return from gathering in the fields, instead of returning to the old hive, will go straight to the spot where it formerly stood, and join the swarm. The swarm thus strengthened will give you the crop of honey, and if the season is very good there may be some yield from the old colony, especially if there is a fall flow.

Bees left to themselves will generally send out one swarm in a season, often sending out a second swarm, sometimes a third. In our own practice we always have supers partly full of empty comb, and this makes practicable than when empty sections are given, for there need be no delay in the plowed under next spring. The early apples will be ready the last of the month. the giving of room to the bees much more dispensed with the land is cultivated up to work, no waiting on the builders, no hangthe fields. The young bees, then, do most

Bees swarm because the circumstances do not suit them, they are ill at ease and lack room. If we do not wish them to swarm we must give them sufficient room. A loose bottom board enables the beekeeper to raise and perhaps most cases, there will be grass the hives up whenever needed, and to give swarming. In nearly every instance the colonies that swarm are those that have received quite a large number of drones.

A certain percentage of colonies will swarm in spite of anything that may be honey harvest.

Our attention in the future should be given more to the practical management of bees, to reduce the labor and expense to the fied the more we shall feel we are advanc-

feed some grain until the corn gets in con-dition to use. Cows will eat nice clover be finished off for the last two weeks with plenty of milk and soft feed.

Raise something special for the local or county tain

A little catmeal in the water makes a far more strengthening and stimulating drink then sweetened water leavened a root beer than sweetened water, lemonade, root beer

or other common harvest drinks. Many of the patent fly-driving preparations are excellent for the purpose used as a spray on the cattle every morning before sending to pasture. Cattle so treated feed better all day and behave better while in the bars.

By heavy topdressing the yield year with lice on cabbage. I sprayed with not water and tobacco juice. Of course, it did a little good, but I finally threw them plow and reseed. We commonly plant to corn or potatoes for a year and then reseed with grass, together with oats and peas.

Don't tether out the calves. Give them the run of a good-sized, shady lot or keep in the barn where they can be cool and free from flies.

It costs no more to hire two men one day than one man two days. Better push the

grass get ahead. House flies are really barn flies, and are

filthy creatures. Decency requires the use of window screens and traps. THE ORCHARD. Cherries of the earlier kinds will be ready

for market. The cold spring rains seem to have interfered with the setting of the truit and the crop in many sections will be light The birds may be kept off a few small trees spite of all you do the bees are likely to by use of netting, but the best plan is to swarm. Perhaps the best way to do is to grow enough Russian mulberries to occupy the swarm on the old stand, setting the old The birds are fond of mulberries, which hive a little to one side to make place for it. ean be grown without trouble, and a large a new location, perhaps ten feet or more trees. July is the time to thin apples and pears. It pays when the fruit is likely to be plenty, with little sale except for the best. But on account of the scarcity of labor at this time, but few farmers attempt such work. Kieffer pears, in particular, show good results from thinning. Otherwise most, a very large proportion, of the Kieffers grade as seco Watch for tent caterpillars and burn or scrape them out as soon as noticed. The grafts set last spring will need some attention. Do not keep both scions of cleft as a fork or splitting will result. The weakest scion should be cut away, also any branches of the stock likely to shade or interfere. The cultivated orchard should be sown to

They should be marketed in boxes and as promptly as possible. Put the grass in the sod orchard and use it for mulch. Also cut marsh hay for the same purpose.

THE FARM GARDEN. Most of the farm gardens are late this year, and many who usually have plenty of peas and other early truck in June had none until July. The second crops will thereas much space for ventilation as may be necessary. Drone rearing is a factor in who commonly follow peas and early potatoes with late sweet corn or winter beets, or cucumber or tomatoes, will run the risk of early frosts. Second crops which are safer for a short season are cabbages, celery, rutabagas and medium turnips. Cabbage she done. You must bear in mind that it takes be pushed along by frequent hoeing, and a but little to induce swarming during a good little nitrate of soda at the first hoeing. None of the second crops pay well unless made to grow fast. Such crops as celery, cucumbers, pot-grown strawberry plants, bees, to reduce the labor and expense to the etc., will repay some trouble in supplying ing, so that the hoof goes over him. A minimum, and the more the work is simpliwater in time of drought. If flies attack little experience will soon teach him to bite turnips and cabbages dust with fine ashes to this kind of work they will be found in many places. Every year after haying to speak, in the apiary will prevail in the beetle can be killed with paris green or wherever bushes are to be found in any near future. Better results are obtained from working for both comb and extracted use of tobacco dust on squash vines will honey, and even a queenless nucleus can be made to care for extra queen cells. If the moths which lay eggs of the borers.

good dog should bite either foreleg or hind; heavy crop. Strawberries plenty and cheap. Yes, Vermont's a good place to live in. Royalton, Vt.

C. M.

ment Farm with Prof. G. M. Gowell is nothing less than a short but very helpful little course in special agriculture.

The farm itself is an object lesson suffi-

A Grass Talk with Professor Gowell.

cient to arouse the interest of the average farmer. For here we find ninety acres of tillage land producing two hundred tons of hay and fifty tons of ensilage, beside various special and experimental crops. Stuff sufficient to support a cow to the acre for the whole farm. A portion of the land produced $4\frac{1}{2}$ tone of hay in a season.

"To produce a good hay crop is really as much of an art as to succeed with any other crop," observed Professor Gowell. "In the first place, we must aim to cover the entire surface of the land. It is density, not the height, that gives weight."
"You refer to thick seeding?"

"Yes, and to securing an even surface. You will notice that when seed is sown directly after the harrow it works into the furrows left by the harrow teeth and comes up somewhat as if sown in drills. The entire surface is not covered. But if we brush over the land after harrowing sow thickly and evenly with a seed-sower, and cover with the brush or smoothing harrow, the seed will be left over the whole surface " What kind of seed?"

"The heaviest yield was from a mixture of timothy, alsike and redtop, which is a good combination for moist land espe-

"How do you prepare the soil?" "You can't prepare it too well. The more it is plowed and harrowed the better. There is much truth in the ideas of Clarke, the disk harrow man, although I cannot accept all of his extreme statements and theories. But I believe in thoroughly working the soil. Clay land must not, of course, be worked while it is wet."

"If you had moist, low, grass land, how would you manage it?"
"Land that is too wet for corn or potatoes will produce large crops of grass. The trouble is that it soon runs out. If I wished to keep it steadily in grass, I should plow in August or September, work it as fine as possible, and seed to the timothy, alsike and redtop mixture. Or, if I wished to seed in the spring, I would sow the same mixture, and also with oats and field peas. The

peas would be sown first and herd peas. The then the land brushed and the oats and grass mixture sown and brushed in. Either plan secures a continuous crop. Wet land requires frequent reseeding, but we find it pays to reseed any land every four to six

Training a Shepherd Pup In the matter of breaking in a pup, every

nan has his own ideas on the subject Personally, I prefer to break a pup in with a steady old dog, which cannot be spoiled on a few quiet cattle. The pup will imitate the old dog, except that he will try to do about six times more work than there is

any need for. After a few trips he will discover that there is nothing in overdoing things, and the old one can be called be hind and the young dog allowed to do all

the work. When the pup can work the drove by himself, leave the old dog at home, and take care to keep the pup constantly at work for twelve months or so, if possible, so that he will not forget his work. Have quiet cattle, as old bulls or steers will kill or maim careless pup. Do not break him in on horses on any account, as they will nearly always kick out a pup's tusk teeth, which

renders him useless for biting; and never allow any one to feed or handle him but Never beat a pup severely, no matter what the provocation, as it will cow and spoil him nine times out of ten; and never, under any circumstances, correct him with the whip or you will make him whip-shy. and ruin him for working with a whip. I have broken many old ones of this habit. but it takes a terrible lot of time and patience. To correct a pup, keep a short piece of green bough, and after cutting him with it a few times make friends with him again before letting him go; it cows a pup to be sulky with him. Do not put a heavy collar or piece of chain around his neck to steady him if he is too eager, as it only hamper him in working, does no good, and makes it

easier to steal him. Train him to avoid strangers by blunting a big needle, and when he runs up to be stroked advance your hand (with the needle in it) and gently prod him on the nose with it. After a few trials he will soon learn to distrust any person's hand approaching him. If he does not take to watching any thing he is told naturally, then make his bed alongside a tub or box of feed and chain him short up to it when stock are knocking about, so that if he lets any animal approach he stands in danger of being trodden

on. He then realizes that as he cannot get out of the way he must keep any intruder away in self-defence, and soon acquires the habit of biting anything which comes to interfere with him when on guard.

A good biter should always bite the hind foot, which is resting on the ground, supporting the weight of the animal's body, and should drop flat immediately after biteach foot alternately if necessary, even when the beast is going at full speed. dogs bite from the side instead of the back. but, as a rule, they die early. If wanted, a

by running up on the opposite side, and jumping and snapping at his neck, well behind the horns.

DROVER. An hour's stroll about the Maine Experi-DROVER. Middlesex County, Mass.

Hints for Honey Making.

I know by experience that bees will store honey more rapidly and a larger quantity of it, if they are given drawn combs. Comb honey will seldom granulate unless it is improperly cured, or is exposed to moisture or cold after it is taken from the hives. For honey production I doubt whether it would pay to be too careful to have all of your queens purely mated, for a first cross give nearly, if not quite, as good results in honey

as do pure bees of any race.

To introduce a mother bee to a queenless colony proceed as follows: When the queen

reaches you, if ordered by mail from a queen breeder, she will be enclosed, with some attendant bees, in a small wooden cage, divided off into two or three compartments, one of which should contain food enough for her and the bees which accompany her for several days. Place the cage containing the new queen on top of the colony to which you want to introduce the queen. Place the wire side down, between two of the frames, so that the bees in the hive will have opportunity to communicate freely with the queen and bees in the cage, and thus enable them to become acquainted with each other. If the frames are covered with boards, it will be better to substitute a heavy cloth for this until the queen is released. Close up the hive and leave it alone, and in a short time the bees will eat their way into the cage and release the queen and the work is done. Queens can be introduced in this way at any season of the year, and there is no danger of loss if

these instructions are carried out properly. Englewood, N. J. F. G. HERMAN.

Among the Farmers.

I do not believe it is possible to keep up the fertility of our farms without feeding our bulky crops and returning a portion of them to the soil in the form of barn dressing.-C. Hayford, Aroostook, Me.

Education in the line of being careful in everything is what should be inculcated in the training of boys and girls for the farm. -H. G. McGowan, Geiger's Mills, Pa.

1 prefer a horse of medium weight. Some years since I had one of only 960 pounds that did more heavy work than many much larger horses, and was more intelligent.—A B. Lyman, Hampshire County, Mass.

I had quite a little experience the past

tin, Oswego County, N. Y. Experiment with the different kinds of grain sold for feed and settle on a mixture that will give the least cost. I will use an illustration if you wish, but use common sense in either case and do not stuff one cow while you starve one beside her. Feed and

water at the same hour every day and look after the small things. It is these little things that give you a profit or cause you a loss.-E. O. Patch, Concord, Mass.

Old Mowings Light.

We secured the last load of June grass Saturday at five o'clock. The rain came down in torrents. The clouds were heavily charged with electricity, the bolts striking several trees and buildings, accompanied with a strong wind, laying heavy grass flat and badly twisted and doing considerable damage in many places.

Crops are looking well and growing fast. Grass on old land is not turning out quite so heavy as expected, while on new seeded land will be a large crop. The herd's-grass worm is doing much damage. In some fields nearly one-third of the heads are cut, which will reduce the crop considerably. Many fields of herd's-grass will be in bloom the coming week. If not quite dry enough a little salt will do no harm in curing. JOHN FISKE.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Very Dry in Maine.

We are experiencing one of the sharpest droughts for years. Grain and hungarian that was sowed ten days ago has not sprouted. The grass on many fields is going ack. The sooner it is put into the barn the better. Apples are dropping fearfully. Cows are shrinking very much. The ground eems burned and dead. It is not so very long since we had an abundance of rain, but it seemed to dry amazingly quick. Gardens are, as a rule, the smallest I ever saw them at this season.

I have seen but two potato beetles this eason, and not a striped bug. Potatoes that were up before the drought took hold look well, but the late-planted ones are feeble. The weather for the last three weeks has been cool to cold with no dew, considerable wind and the ground dries very fast. One neighbor remarked that he lared not take his hay off now as the sun would kill the timothy unless we had rain at once. There is a large growth of grass in the fields, and the pastures have been abundant till recently.
Kennebec County, Me. D. H. THING.

Vermont Doing Well.

A two-weeks drought just broken by several showers. Hay yields well, several are haying, more will begin next week, while several will not begin until the week after. Other crops look well. Apples promise a

Dairy.

Butter Firm, Cheese Higher.

Butter Firm, Uncess righter.

Butter prices went up in the Boston market in sympathy with higher quotations elsewhere, but are now back to practically last week's figures. The rise seems due to efforts of speculators who saw a prospect of drought and a decreased dairy output. They bought liberally for storage and so temporarily improved the demand. But the prospect of drought now seems less threatening, and resembles at Boston are large. Demand is prospect of drought now seems less threatening, and receipts at Boston are large. Demand is good, and there is no troublesome surplus. Some dealers say butter is selling better because the colored oleo has been practically ruled out. Extra creamery rules at 18½ cents, or a fraction higher for fancy or well-known makes, the best lots selling readily, with other grades in quiet but steady demand. Dairy butter is in liberal supply at steady prices for best, but with quotation for lower grades rather weak on account of their abundance. Imitation and factory stuff is in light demand. Box and print butter is selling well, with some choice lots print butter is selling well, with some choice lots

above quotations given.
Butter dealers compilain that the business is
done in a very small margin in Boston, too small,
in fact, for profit. Thus some of the dealers have been selling best creamery butter at 19 cents re tail when the wholesale price for this grade was 181 to 181 cents. Consumers certainly cannot omplain of the situation. Chapin & Adams: "Creamery butter is now

at about last week's prices. We look for no present change, but some expect lower prices. Eggs seem to have passed low point; are likely

It is thought that a part of the present heavy demand for butter is a direct result of the severe blow given the oleoj business through recent legal decisions. There seems to be very little demand for oleo now that it must be sold in its uncolored form. Dealers appear to be selling le more butter than last year at this time, and the situation the past week has been improving. The make seems to be larger than last year, but no more has been put into storage, the current demand taking most of the surplus. Said one dealer, "The people are beginning to realize that good butter is cheaper in the end than oleo. They find they can get first-class butter at a fair price and taking it up freely. I be-lieve the same will be true when the season for torage butter arrives, and think that the demand will be excellent all through the season."

Cheese is gradually working upward in the prin-

cipal markets. At New York some of the most by home-trade dealers for storing, but general demand slow. Canada is holding out better induce-ments than is obtainable here, and the bulk of foreign orders are going there; little if anything doing on export account here, and most receivers have more or less surplus. In central New York prices were more moderate than in western and northern New York, and with some pressure to sell the feeling is easier, and central New York cheese has been openly offered at 8½ cents, though some holders unwilling to sell at that figure. Fine skims held firmly, but cheap lots

Stock of butter and eggs in Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, June 25: Butter, 62,676 tubs; last year, 86,613 tubs. Eggs, 167,772 cases; last year, 173,687 cases. Stock of butter and eggs in Eastern Cold Storage Company, June 25: Butter, 22,291 packages; last year, 24,627 pages. Eggs, 2943 cases; last year, 4110 cases.

Boston MIIk Receipts.

The quantity of milk brought into Boston by railroads for the month of May: Boston & Al bany, 1,318,989 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,382, rts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 2,018,919 quarts. These are the figures officially reported by the State Board of Railroad Commis-

Agricultural.

Hay Going Down.

The expected decline in hay prices has been in evidence the past week, and there is probably more trouble to come, unless shipments grow lighter. The demand is slack, as is usually the case this time of year, but shippers appear all at once to realize that a big new crop will be at hand in a month or two, and they are crowding over one another in haste to sell out old stock before the new arrives. The reserve stock of old hay is really not excessive, and it would go with-out much difficulty if it could be properly dis-tributed throughout the summer. Most stable keepers will not feed new hay before September. keepers will not feed new hay before september, at least, and considerable more old hay will be at least, and considerable more old hay will be needed. But sellers are naturally anxious to created for us a little company whose vary-breading follow with the deepest inter-band she finds an assistant in a young man process. "This consisted in the first processing followed by sedaa further drop for the old hay. Prices now average in the leading markets of the country fully \$5 below last year's top quotation at this season. idedly lower under heavy receipts.

W. D. Power & Co.: "A summary of our cor-

respondence in New York State indicates an ex-cellent crop larger in some sections than last year. Pennsylvania reports about the same yield as last year, with a large per cent. of clear timothy. Ohio reports a good crop above the average in any section. The crop in Michigan is considered fair, or about the average. The same is reported from Indiana. Correspondence from New England points indicates one of the largest crops known for years, particularly in Vermon Quebec Province reports a good to average yield, with quite a proportion of the old crop still re-maining unsold. In other sections the per cent. of the old crops unsold is not large."

Produce Notes.

The estimate of the asparagus packed in California is placed at 190,000 cases, outside of the Hickmott asparagus farm which was put out of business by a flood which destroyed the growing crop. Last year the outside pack was 270,000 cases besides a large product from the Hickmott

New York dealers report a shortage in the supply of frogs' legs. These mostly come from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Vermont, Maine and some parts of Canada, besides smaller shipand some parts of Canada, besides smaller ship-ments on Chesapeake Bay and from the East. The retail price is 75 cents to \$1 for large ones, or 50 to 75 cents wholesale by the pound. Small ones 40 to 50 cents per pound wholesale. The large, live frogs from the North are quoted at 50 cents each and smaller ones 25 cents. The larger ones are considered better in quality as well as in

The supply of soft-shell crabs seems to have been considerably reduced by the extremely cold weather, and the hotels are unable to obtain the supply they want. The quotations in New York

berries in shallow trays, and the fruit is arranged in a single layer, thereby affording the condensed school histories. It is a book arranged in a single layer, thereby affording the purchaser a full view of just what he is buying purchaser a run view of just what he believes by this method green, overripe and otherwise objectionable berries are not concealed beneath a stratum of selected samples.

Quite a large proportion of the recent imports of English potatoes were from the Yorkshire district. Notwithstanding the duty of 25 cents per bushel, the growers are often able to ship parties to the United States at a profit. Last ear the excessive range caused a loss of fully -third the crop in that district.

The present estimate of eggs in storage in Chicago is six hundred thousand cases. Several immense, well-proportioned bunches

1.3

and have remained backward. A few old carrots and beets are still in the market and wanted by a certain class of trade.

Receipts of green stuff in New York are extremely large at this season. Arrivals of potatoes in one day amounted to fourteen thousand barrels, also forty thousand head of cabbages, 6750 packages of string beaus and a correspondingly large supply of tomatoes, peas and the like. The fruit supply shows a considerable variety for so early in the season; besides the usual nearby fruits there are apricots, cherries from California, blackberries and huckleberries from North Carolina, plums and peaches from Georgia, North Carolina, plums and peaches from Georgia, geoseberries from Delaware, etc. Prices are moderate, but are working downward as the

The Country's Grain Crops.

In Iowa and the principal corn States east of the Mississippi river, corn has made.good progress according to this week's Government crop reports, and is well cultivated, rapid growth being generally reported. Rapid growth is also reported from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The progress of wheat harvest in Kansas and Missouri has been interrupted by rains, but this work has proceeded without interference east of the Mississippi river, and is now in progress as far north as the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana and in Virginia and Maryland.

In California, harvesting continues, with light

yields in most sections.

While the general condition of spring wheat is somewhat less promising than previously indicated, the outlook continues encouraging in the region east of the Rocky Mountains, the least region east of the Rocky Mountains, the local favorable reports being received from Iowa. In portions of the Dakotas the crop is weedy. Oats continue promising in nearly all districts

New Potatoes Plenty

New potatoes have been coming down in pric ery fast on account of large receipts from Southern points, but there is no great surplus and dealern points, but there is no great surplus and easers think prices may remain steady for the present on Southern stock. There are still a few old potatoes left, including foreign potatoes, which have been in storage and the owners of which have been waiting for a chance to sell at satisfactory prices. The outlook for these is not good, but the amount is small. but the amount is small.

Literature.

Once in a while a novel is written which

is so different from the general run of

fiction that it either springs into great popularity because of the quaint or virile characters which it portrays, or appeals to a smaller audience, who find depicted in its pages a phase of life which they, in a measure, have experienced. "David Harum." "Eben Holden," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cab bage Patch" and "Rebecca" caught the popular fancy; Hugh Armstrong, the crippled hero of Miss Mary E. Waller's story, will never equal this quartette of "big sellers" from a commercial standpoint, but there are those in this broad land to whom the heroic figure, Hugh Armstrong, will make a special appeal. He lived up among the Green Mountains of Vermont, and when the story opens he is a cripple. Accus-tomed to an out-of-door life, he had one day met with an accident while felling a tree which cost him the use of his limbs, and as he lay in his cot in the house where uncle Shim and Aunt Lizzie made their home, a sense of his helplessness and uselessness so overcame him that he in his rage would have ended all with his own hands had he been able to procure the proper instru-ments. There was another member of this little family who plays an important role in the story, "Twiddie," a veritable moun-tain sprite. The old stage coach, the Hornet, was still carrying the mail to Mount Olympus (or 'Lympus, as it was called), and one day Twiddie, who was ever on the alert for the all too rare letter, brought a nessage to the disconsolate cripple as he lay on his cot. It was a letter from Philip Vanever, a friend of Armstrong's, who suggested that the cripple take up wood-carving, and at the same time making easy the way to fit himself for the work. This was the key that unlocked the soul of the cripple. The story of his salvation through work and love is the theme of the whole book, and as est, even though the thread of the story moves slowly through letters and diary entries. It is, after all, an unexciting but Eastern markets are nearly all weak and load under heavy receipts. Western markets are reader who demands action and sale and epigrammatic conversations will are the reader. New Orleans and Richmond, are deviced. We may easily criticise Miss Walternore. New Orleans and Richmond, are deviced. soothing narrative, one that the novel ler's story, and say that it would have been impossible for any man to achieve so great success as this self-instructed wood-carver attained; that he and Twiddie could so readily master the works of literature which loving friends sent them, to say nothing of other languages; or that the last chapter carries the story beyond needed bounds; but after all there is a charm about the story, a wholesome, moral atmosphere, which carries one far away from the sordid things of earth. Hugh Armstrong is a noble, appealing character, and the story of his triumph over the flesh will be read with interest and profit when many another more popular novel is forgotten. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard University sometime ago said that there was needed a good one-volume history of the United States, and this need Henry William Elson has doubtless endeavored to supply. The title page of the volume states that Mr. Elson is the author of "Side Lights on American History," a book, which, we believe, has been favorably received. It is no easy task to condense the history of a big, growing nation into a single volume of less than one thousand pages, but the casual reader will find nothcents each and smaller ones 25 cents. The larger ing of importance omitted; while, on the ones are considered better in qualty as well as in other hand, there is conspicuous throughout the book a lucidity of style, a sense of proportion, and a scholastic accuracy which lic. This volume, as Mr. Elson states in A firm in Marshfield, Mass., is sending in its his preface, falls between the elaborate which the average American citizen might well possess.

The author has evidently familiarized himself with all existing books of value in which the story of our country, or any single period, or even the biography of nen, is to be found, and he has be careful to quote his authorities. But the conclusions which he has drawn from one-third the crop in that district.

The present estimate of eggs in storage in Chicago is six hundred thousand cases.

Several immense, well-proportioned bunches of hothouse grapes are to be seen at Sands, Furber & Co.'s, New Fanueli Hall Market. They are from W. C. Winter's exhibit at the recent horticultural show, and won first prize.

Green Vegetables.

Peas are plenty and of excellent quality, with a large proportion of the sweeter varieties. Asparagus is in light demand. A few native string beans are on the market and selling at double the price of Southern beans, which are in overal supply. Beets are more plenty and part are now sold with tops off. Beets are small for season and have come on slowly. The same is true to a greater degree of carrots, which came up slowly historic events and the acts of public men



BIG HAY CROP ON THE MAINE EXPERIMENT FARM. Four and one-half tons Timothy, Alsike and Redtop hay per acre. See "A Grass Talk With Prof. Gowell."

aside for single chapters, for the reason that they were epoch-making periods. The Mon-roe Doctrine is considered chronologically, although the comment is strictly up-to-date. The civil war is condensed, but the essen tial facts are there, and the opinion un biased. We become doubly interested as the author approaches events which occurred during the present generation. His estimate of the great military leaders first hallenges our attention. The first place he accords to Grant, with Sherman and Sheridan second and third. Thomas is given fourth place, and the author remarks that this able general never received the honor he deserved. On the Southern sidefor he considers the Southern leaders separately—he points out five men, Lee, Jackson, the two Johnstons and Longstreet. One of the great causes for Northern success he ascribes to the superiority of Lincoln over Jefferson Davis. He gives Cleveland great credit for his courage and ability, his independent character, his unswerving rule making principle the standard of action, and for his abhorrence of demagogy in every form; but his great weakness, he asserts was his want of tact. Mr. Elson does not attempt to pass judgment on the Philip pines. Of McKinley he says, "No President since Andrew Jackson had, after four years of service, been so popular with all classes. This he ascribes to two things: "he possessed surpassing ability as a politician and a party leader, and he had the skill to conceal this from the public; secondly, he was a man of sincere, pure life, of a great, generous heart and of upright motives."

The history closes with the story of the securing of the Panama Canal by the United States. At the end, however, there is a bibliography, followed by some advice to those who care to read further on the subject. Mr. Elson points out the virtues and lefects of existing histories in an eminently sane manner, emphasizing the importance of the single-volume history of the United tates, which is one of the several volume in the Cambridge Modern History. Parkman, John Fiske, Henry Adams and James Ford Rhodes are classed by themselves above all other American historians. The book is amply indexed, and valuable maps are interspersed throughout the pages. As for illustrations there are none, and this is not to be regretted, for the space has been better filled with text. It is a pleasure to end such a book as this. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price.

\$1.75 net.) "Dorris Farrand's Vocation," by "Pansy" Mrs. G. R. Alden), is an edifying story for young people, in which the moral is not obtrusive. It relates the experiences of a girl of natural nobility of; character, though he lacks polite breeding. His social faults are corrected by the heroine, and she eventually becomes his wife. They are admirably contrasted with ano her young couple, and the whole atmosphere of the book is pure and ennobling, the minister's widow, Farrand, being a mother to love and to respect. (Lothrop Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.)

Hotes and Queries.

THE FIRST GAS MACHINE .- "L. T.": A gas machine is generally understood as an apparatus
for producing carburetted air, which may be for producing carouretted air, which may be used like carburetted hydrogen or coal gas for illuminating purposes. When gasoline, which is a very light and volatile product of petroleum, comes in contact with the air it is dissolved by the air—in other words, the air becomes charged the air—in other words, the air becomes charged with its vapors to such an extent that the air and vapors form a fairly good substitute fe-coal gas, requiring a slightly different burner. Oliver P. Drake, a philosophical instrument maker of Boston, Mass., says Sir Hiram Maxim, in Harper's Weekly, was the first to use gasoline for this purpose. The Drake machine was made in the form of a cylinder with a partition through the centre. One end was provided with a water metre wheel driven by a weight and clockwork. This metre wheel pumped air, which was taken into the other end of the cylinder, where it came into the other end of the symmetry, which in contact with the gasoline, the gasoline being constantly presented to the air by a rotating evaporator made of wicking. The air in passing took up sufficient of the vapors to enable it to be used for illuminating purposes. These machine went into use to a limited extent.

DOZEN AND SCORE .- " Tally ": " Dozen " i from the French douzaine, a collection of articles generally numbered together. It is used in the Herefordshire poems, 1290, and shows French for the first time encroaching upon English numerals. This enshrines a great historical fact, for from 1220 to 1280 it was the custom to look to France as leader of all Europe in art, chivalry, fashion, war and learning. "Score" for twenty fashion, war and learning. "Score" for twenty came into the language nearly at the same time, but was not exclusively French. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon scor, the root of shear, shire, scar, and means to cut. Our ancestors, to avoid the difficulty of large numbers, used to keep accounts by cutting notches in a stick, called a taily, and after twenty such notches they cut off the taily, which thus became a "score." These were used in England for keeping the exchequer accounts, even to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A cricket score was once spoken of as so many notches, and the rind of pork is scored. The word is first used in a poem called "The Bestiary" and in "Cursor Mundi."

thickness throughout, except a slight narrow ness at the end which is held in the mouth. Undoubtedly the best tobacco smoked in cigare in this country is the native-grown Cuban to bacco and the cigar is further improved if it is made in Cuba, particularly in the Province of Havans. For this reason many so-called Havans cigars are in reality cigars made in this country and shipped to the Island, whence they are re-shipped to the United States, and the revenue shipped to the United States, and the revenue stamp is duly pasted on the boxes to deceive the uninitiated. Many smokers who prefer a light wrapper enjoy the flavor of the Manilla wrapper with the Havana filler. To satisfy this taste the Havana tobacco frequently is wrapped in Con-necticut wrapper, which is colored to look like a Manilla wrapper, which is colored to look inke a Manilla wrapper. Inferior grades of cigars frequently are made of doctored tobacco, acid being used to stain the wrappers a light straw color in spots. The best leaf of the tobacco plant is that which grows nearest to the ground, plant is that which grows nearest to the ground, and when the rain splashes mud on the leaf these little straw-colored spots appear when the to-bacco is cured. When these spots are genuine the wrapper will be a good tobacco of its grade, but whether it is acid stain or not only the expert will be able to determine

BERNHARDT'S RELIGION .- "Historian": Th racial and religious affiliations of Sarah Bernhardt have given rise to much conjecture. Some say she is a Jewess, others say she is not, while she protests she is a Catholic. The truth of the matter is this, and we are indebted to the Jew-ish Encyclopedia for setting our minds at rest, that Madame Bernhardt is of Dutch-Jewish parentage, but that she was received into the Roman Catholic Church at the request of her father. Her early years were spent in a convent, where she remained until she was fourteen years old. Like Rachel, she was naturally inclined to edy, but she won her greatest triumphs as

PNRUMONIA ... R. J.": American Medi declares that pneumonia is increasing in bot frequency and fatality, and quotes the statistical studies of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore, who finds that deaths from this disease have increased in Baltimore from 35.5 per one hundred thousand of population in 1850 to 2069 per one hundred thousand in 1903. In 1900 the rate was 253 per one hundred thousand. And this rate, it is added, "fairly represents the general condition throughout the country." Increase was steady before 1890, when influenza was not a contributing cause. Dr. Pleasants mentions as robable causes of this increase "increased de sity of population, general prolongation of life climatic changes, large influx of immigration, the negroelement in the population, more accurate diagnosis and more exact terminology in vital statistics, decreased death rate from sis, increased virulence of the pneu mococcus and influenza." Dr. U. S. Davis holds that "a part of the increased mortality from pneumonia is due to lessened resistance induced by the habitual use of alcohol and other narcreased mortality, according to this experi-enced practitioner, is the "change of methods of treatment of pneumonia from the middle of the second quarter of the nineteenth century until the present time." The "injudicious selection and use of remedies" is declared to be a stage of prompt venesection, followed by seda-tives and alteratives; in the second, of slightly odyne expectorants, and in the third of more food, bitter tonics and the maintenance of regu ar evacuations." Then came a fashion of antipyretics and flually the present theory of "heart failure." Disuse of "alcoholic and other anæs thetic drugs" in the treatment of pneumonia would reduce the mortality, it is contended, by one-half. American Medicine concedes that fresh study is required in regard to pneumonia. 'Its ravages in recent years," It is confessed,
'do not form a satisfactory chapter in modern
nedicine. To determine its true incidence, and, f possible, check its spread, the disease should be made notifiable."

MAXIMITE .- " D. A. H.": It differs from dynamite, lyddite, nitroglycerine, guncotton and other highly explosive compounds in that it is esseasily exploded, and, therefore, much safer to handle and carry aboard a war vessel. It is also more deadly in its work, for a shell loaded with it does not explede until after it has pene-trated or become imbedded in the object at which it was aimed. By very thorough tests at Sandy Hook, the United States Government testing and proving ground, according to St. Nicholas, maximite has excelled everything thus far discovered as a powerful explosive for pro-jectiles. In every detail it met the requirements of the Government-for it had very high explo sive power, and did not lose this force by being kepta long time; yet it could be safely handled, as it would not explode from any shock except that of the cap made especially for that purpose. Moreover, the shell loaded with maximite could be safely fired from big guns at high velocity and would withstand the far greater shock of piercing the heaviest armor-plate before exploding.

Curious facts.

—Cress is the quickest growing of plants.
Under perfect conditions it will flower and seed within eight days of planting.
—A farthing has been found in the stomach of a codish at Eyemouth, England.
—Mrs. Abram Van Howe of Codus, N. Y., eighty-one years of age, has cut her third set of each. Recently she experienced a peculiar soresth.

teeth. Recently she experienced a peculiar sore-less in her gums where her teeth had once been, although she lost them all many years ago. A physician was called in and found that a full new set of teeth was struggling to get through the

set of teeth was struggling to get through the gums on both jaws.

—Peat has about half of the heating power of coal and double that of wood.

—The long distance automobile race this year will be from Paris to Madrid, 330 miles.

—Timber is now vulcanized in England by forcing a boiling solution of sugar into its pores.

—T e propellers of the Turbinia, at a speed of 34½ knots per hour, made two thousand revolutions per minute.

lutions per minute.

—The proportion of policemen to population is one to 307 in Paris, one to 408 in London, and one to 468 in New York.

—Uranus is the only one of our system of planets which rotates backwards. —One of the most curious bridges ever built, perhaps unique in the history of the world, was that made by the British troops in 1860. They were marching on Pekin, but found their prog-ress barred by a flooded river of considerable width and depth. A timber party was formed, but found nothing to cut down or borrow suitable for a bridge. At last a huge store of coffins were discovered in the village, and with these the sol diers built their bridge and crossed alive over the eceptacles for the dead.

receptacles for the dead.

—The telephone can no longer be legally used by German physicians in dictating prescriptions to druggists, because of the chances of fatal misunderstandings.

—A freshly cut slice of pineapple laid on

beefsteak will, in a comparatively short time, cause softening, swelling and partial digestion of the meat for a considerable depth from the sur-

-Dr. Ekenberg, a Swedish scientist, has insented a machine for converting skimmilk into a powder, which when dissolved in water gives the properties of ordinary milk.

—An electrical railway is projected between Paris and Brussels, upon which cars are to cover the distance—191 miles—in two hours. -Goose-quill pens and drying powders are still used in English law courts and the House of Lords and in the French Chamber of Deputies.

—By the use of liquefied gases extremely low temperatures, in the neighborhood of 392° F. below zero, can easily be obtained.

—Norway's coast line—seventeen hundred miles in a straight line—becomes twelve thousand miles if followed round the fjords. In these

fjords are over 150,000 islands.

—A cow put to pasture in West Hanover, Mass., could not be found by her owner, Charles Knot, last September, and it was supposed she had strayed away. Her dead body was found recently. The animal had pushed her way through the rungs of a ladder, and being unable to ex-tricate it had starved to death.

——Altogether, it is estimated, a man consumer about 1280 times his own weight of food and liquid in seventy years, or more exactly, he eats 5½ tons of solids and drinks 12½ tons of fluids. If these 96½ tons of solids and liquids were converted

into forms of mechanical force, they would be sufficient to raise 87,000,000 tons one foot.

—Ostrica are pieces of broken pottery which were used for memoranda purposes in ancient Egypt. Enormous numbers of them have been found while excavating, and they throw the most practical light upon the daily life of the country thousands of years ago. The inscriptions com-prise private letters, legal agreements, receipts and memoranda of all kinds, and we are mainly and memoranda of all kinds, and we are mainly indebted to them for our constantly increasing knowledge of the land of Khem.

—The dressing of the hair is the most im portant part of the Chinese woman's toilet. The district she comes from may always be known from the manner in which she does her hair. It also indicates her station in life. Young girls whether married or single, wear queues, coiling up their hair, as the Western women do, on at-

aining a certain age.

—A remarkable orchid has been discovered in South America. From the centre of the plant, which is attached to the branches of trees, a long, flat, tube-like stem depends. When the plant is thirsty this tube is lowered to find up in a spiral, carrying the water through its ength to be distributed on the roots above

-If a flower-pot is laid on its side the stalk of the plant growing in it gradually curves upward until it resumes the vertical position. This is by what means the plant is stimulated to change its direction of growth. One theory avers that movable starch grains in the plant cells fall to movable staren grains in the plant constants the lower side as the position is changed, and by their pressure influence the mechanism of growth. Recently, Mr. Francis Darwin, in England, has succeeded in accelerating the tend-England, has succeeded in accelerating the tendeucy of a plant to curve upward when place horizontally by subjecting it to the vibrations of a tuning-fork. He thinks the shock of the vibra-tions affects the movements of the starcn grains.

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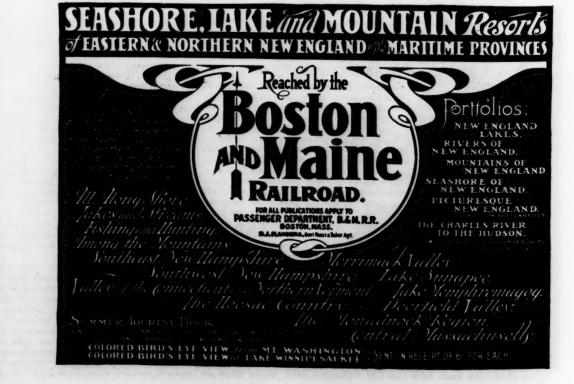
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poultry.

Chickens Grew Rapidly.

At the Bondville (Que.) Government Poultry Station, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels three months old weighed 51 and 51 pounds each. Pullets in the same flock vere laying when they were four months and one week old.

These chickens were fed the first three weeks five times a day; three times a day a mash consisting of equal parts ground bar-ley, low-grade flour and bran, and twice a day cracked wheat in clover chaff. Ground cats, ground buckwheat or ground corn could be substituted for the ground barley. After the third week they were fed three mes a day; the mash morning and night, and whole wheat in the middle of the day To realize the greatest profit, it is necess market the cockerels when four months d. Numerous experiments conducted by the department determined that the cost of feed per gain in weight after the age of four months largely increased, and that there was little money in holding cockerels

The General-Purpose Wyandottes.

am often asked the question: "What do you consider the best general-purpose towl?" If the main object was flesh, fowls for market and early broilers, or a large-boded'fowl and a good mother, I would say the Wyandotte. An offshoot of the Silvers is the White Wyandotte. They are the same except that they are solid white. They spring from the Silver Wyandotte as sports. I well remember in the summer of 1885 the first that were known. In flocks of Silvers would now and then appear a white chick. These were gathered and mated, and selections made till in a few years we had a distinct breed known as the White Wyandottes. I bought my first two for \$25, and they were not high. But we have been improving on them since till we have in them a very superior fowl. The Whites, like all other of the Wyan-

dottes, lay a medium-sized dark buff egg, in this respect holding to the Brahma characteristic .- G. M. J., Binghamton, N. Y. .

How to Grade and Handle Eggs.

In a perfect egg, the appearance before the candle shows the shell full, or with only a very small air space; the light shines through clear, and while the yolk can be seen quite distinctly, it is spherical in form and moves but slowly through the white when the egg is turned with a quick motion before the light. It is free from dark spots

The effects of holding are generally shown by enlargement of the air space through evaporation, and at this season many of the eggs received are considerably shrunken. This defect is usually accompanied by a weakening of both white and yolk, and the same defect is caused by subjection to hot water. Before the candle this defect is apparent in a darker yolk, irregular in shape, which wabbles about freely in the watery white when turned quickly before the light. Such eggs, though not bad, cannot be used for No. 1 grade by jobbers who have a good trade to supply, and at this season they comprise a very large part of the offerings.

As these defects become more serious they are shown by an exaggeration of the same general features. The yolk becomes still darker, ragged looking, and so weak as to break when the egg is turned out of the shell. (A good candle can tell almost cer-tainly when this will happen by the appearance before the candle). Small dark spots begin to appear in the yolk, and in badly heated eggs, in which the hatching process is begun, blood veins are visible in the yolk.

At this season of the year our egg receipts consist of mixtures of these different qualities, often with the addition of more or less bad eggs. Even from shippers who candle their eggs before shipment, the goods are by no means free from a considerable proportion of weak, heat-struck eggs, and from shippers who do not candle closely, or who are situated in contractly sentions. They come attractively sorted and packed, of uniform size, and each fruit wrapped it is not widely known that on the appear. are situated in southerly sections, the great majority of the eggs are of that character.

We think shippers could do better if they would study more closely the characteristics that give value to eggs among jobbers and retailers here, and post themselves more fully as to the character of the eggs that they buy from day to day; it would enable them to fix their paying prices with a greater certainty of profit.

In considering the quotation for eggs sent out from this market shippers should understand clearly the quality requirements of the different grades named, and be able to judge what grade their own shipments belong in. This can only be done by examining before the candle. Of course, many of the larger shippers have candling rooms, and know all about this part of the business, but there are many who do not, and who seem to think that all eggs are about equally good so long as they are not bad.

The best egg-candling device is made by

cutting a round hole, about one and onehalf inch in diameter, in the side of a tin or sheet-iron pipe, say four inches in diameter. and fitting an electric lamp with a flat flange at the top to come down inside opposite the hole. No lights should shine through, except at the opening, and the whole should e painted black or japanned. Put the eggs before the opening, and turn them with a quick motion; you will soon find that various grades of quality from the full, strong, fresh egg down through all the defects that

ace Review. Eggs Tending Upward.

The egg market is firm at present figures and the general trend of prices should be upward, in yew of the decreasing receipts. The lower grades and shipments from distant points cannot expected to improve in value during the hot ason, but the position of the choice nearby lots ms to be gaining strength.

yond the current needs of the trade. Occa-onal lots of exceptionally fancy and very osely candled and graded Northwestern bring a resely candled and graded Northwestern bring a liemium, but it is rare to find anything worth over 17½ cents, and very good stock can still be obtained at 17 cents. A large part of the business is still in more or less heated eggs, the value of which ranges from 15 to 16 to 16½ cents, ac-cording to the proportion of serviceable stock obtainable. Prime dirties are about steady; in-ferior dirties and checks dull and irregular.

Poultry Trade Dull.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.:
Since our last letter to the PLOUGHMAN the ditions of the poultry market have met with ery little change. The general movement of all inds of poultry is about as slow as any period in

they are used quite freely all summer. The supply from New England points continues very light and will probably for some days to come. We quote you fowls today from 13 to 14 cents. spring chickens from 20 to 25 cents, fancy roasing chickens 25 to 30 cents, old roosters 10 cents. Fancy young ducks, if large and fine, any, aver age from eight to ten pounds to the pair, are selling from 16 to 18 cents. We look for about present prices to prevail on our market for the next week or ten days."

present prices to prevail on our market for the next week or ten days."

At New York supplies of both fowls and broilers were light, but very little demand. Fowls have some inquiry for selected heavy to freeze and some lots engaged to arrive, but scarcely any demand for immediate consumption. Spring chickens slow at the moment, but a better demand is expected for the Fourth of July holiday, and the outlook is steadier. Spring ducks are in moderate supply, more active and firmer.

porticultural.

The Outlook for Fruit.

Several thousand dollars damage its reported in the cranberry sections of Cape Cod and Plym-outh County, Mass., as a result of the severe frosts of last week.

frosts of last week.

A summary of about a dozen reports from peach growers in various parts of Connecticut would place the crop at about one-third of a good yield. The product is mostly upon the young and vigorous trees. Many of the old trees were killed outright, and others are putting out foliage in a weak and straggling manner which shows serious injury.

foliage in a weak and straggling manner which shows serious injury.

Recent advices from Europe report a large crop of apples and pears in nearly all producing sections, while plums are about a two-thirds crop. It is thought that the demand for American fruit will be reasonably good, but probably at a lower range of prices than prevalled last year. The general scarcity of fruit in Europe last season accustomed the principal markets to the use of American fruit, especially apples, and now that consumers are accustomed to these fruits it is believed that the demand has been permanently improved, although it will vary from season to season according to the local cost.

Shipping Peaches.

J. H. Hale, in a talk before the American Association of Nurserymen on the subject of gathering and shipping peaches, said:
"I have found that a thoroughly ripe peach will ship better than a peach that is not mature.

We need better refrigerator-car service. The cars furnished us are sweat boxes instead of refrigerators. To get in the minimum required of Trigerators. To get in the minimum required of the roads, we have to put in five and six tiers. The first, second and third tiers will carry all right, but the fourth and fifth tiers will invari-ably reach the markets damaged, selling twenty-five to fifty per cent, lower than the lower tiers."

California Fruits.

The new crop of California fruits opens at a rather low range of prices. The cherry crop is very large and of excellent quality. The peach yield seems likely to fall below that of last year. yield seems likely to fall below that or last year. The apricot crop is moderately large; prunes, including the crop of Oregon, promise to reach 120,000,000 pounds, an amount for which it will be difficult to find a good market, since the export demand is expected to be much smaller than last year, and quite a proportion of last year's crop has been held over.

Grain Markets Uneven.

The tendency of wheat has been upward, but that of corn and other grain downward. Grain buyers hardly know what to make of the situation, recent crop reports, especially of wheat, being conflicting. Against the accounts of a big crop in the Northwest, there is talk of harvesting delayed by rains in Kansas and of destructive rust in the North, besides rumors of a poorer outlook for the crop in northern and eastern Europe. But all such reports are of the kind always abundant at this season, and often prov-ing of small relative importance. The general effect of present conditions is to unsettle the market, causing frequent but not very marked fluctuations. The flour market is quiet and a shade lower. Corn meal is lower.

Fruit Becoming Plenty.

Apples are nearly out of market, more because of a limited demand and for lack of supplies. It is understood that considerable quantities are still in storage, but sales are difficult except in very small lots. A few Southern apples have arrived. These are small, but fairly good for the season and bring 75 centre to \$1.95 per grafe or season and bring 75 cents to \$1.25 per crate or Irvington (N. Y.) country-seat. Miss Gould

in paper. Georgia plums, California apricots,

native cherries, but the crop, at least of early editions, showing her gratitude for the conkinds, seems likely to be small. Price about ten cents per quart. The abundance of California of collateral enterprises of the author. cents per quart. The abundance of Cambrids cherries keeps the price down. Raspberries, so far, are mostly from New Jersey and New York State, with some good ones from the Hudson river district. Blueberries have been poor, but some natives and Pennsylvanias of good table

quality are now arriving.

Some old apples still arriving and selling mainly at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for Northern Spy, \$2 to \$2.75 for Baldwins and \$1 to \$2.50 for Russets. Hardly enough new apples have been arriving to establish quotations. Florida Le Conte pears are in light receipt and without change; fancy occa-sionally reach \$6. Peaches in good demand and plums also well sustained. Cherries sell fairly at steady prices. Currants sell one cent lower Strawberries are slightly higher for choice, but some show poor quality and range low. Rasp-berries are more plenty and lower, though a few fancy from all sections exceed outside quotations. Blackberries sold mainly from 8 to 10 cents, though very poor ranged lower, and a few fancy brought considerably more. Huckleberries have fallen to 9 to 10 cents for liarge blue, with small blackberries dragging at 6 to 7 cents. Gooseberries are in light receipt and held steady. Watermelons are in good demand at former prices. Muskmelons hold steady for choice.

The passing of the old Shawmut-avenue Universalist Church, or, as it is more familiarly called, the Everyday Church, is to guished.—The Egg Man, in New York Prod- be regretted, though the organization will, no doubt, continue its good work elsewhere. The farewell services were held in the old building on Sunday last, where a affair put many strong men to shame. It is sermon was delivered by the pastor, the true that women do not like the sight of Rev. George L. Perin, in the morning, and appropriate addresses were given by three former pastors of the church in the evening. The Children's Outing fund of the Everyday Church still lacks about \$150 to weems to be gaining strength.

At New York the range of prices is very little disapped, but on the high grades there is personal little better average in the prices obtained. For medium and lower qualities there is improvement, the supply of these being still enjoyment of a summer holiday, and benevolent people are invited to make up the deficiency by sending their contributions to T. J. Pollett, Jr., the sexton of the contributions to T. J. Polle

The Floating Hospital will begin its regular trips from Boston on Wednesday next, and will continue them daily, Sundays excepted, until the hot weather is over. The start will be made from City wharf, South ferry, at 9.30 A. M., and the excursions will be over at 4 P. M. The first day of the week, and every night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, patients up to the age of six years will be received at the hospital at the Picket's-wharf station, New street, in the vicinity of the North ferry, East Boston. The named days by the benefactors of this worthy charity for the coming month are as follows: President Roosevelt's day, named by the Hon. B. C. the year, but we shall see a more active movement after the first of the month, and probably ment after the first of the month, and probably month are as follows: President ing month are as follows: President i



CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Scored 95 1-2 points each by Judge Felch. Owned by Hodgkins Poultry Plant, Hampshire County, Mass.

Roxbury, July 8; George Edwin Peters day, by Mrs. George E. Peters, July 9; Charles Faulkner day, by Miss Fannie M. Faulkner, July 10; Winifred Tonkin memorial day, by ladies of Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, July 11; Louis Atherton Pope day, by Mrs. Alback therton Pope day, by Mrs. Alback thereon Pope day, by Mrs. Alback thereon Pope day, by Mrs. Alback thereon Pope day and the poor sister did not another word, and the poor sister did not get the gift she expected. The bluffer was caught, but she was not generous enough to avail herself of the change in the situation. day, by Mrs. Albert A. Pope, July 12; contribution day, by ladies of 16 Williams street, Brookline, July 13; Alfred T.Turner day, by Wilson S. Belcher, July 14; Betty and Billy's day, by Miss E. G. Houghton, July 15; number one day con-Betty and Billy's day, by Miss E. G. Houghton, July 15; number one day contributed by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 16; Anne S. Faulkner day, by Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, July 17; Regina L. Jones sunshine day, by Regina L. Jones' branch international society, July 18; Susan T. Crosby memorial day, July 19; Little William Austin day, by Mrs. Walter Austin, July 20; Catherine Scollay Greenough day, by Charles P. Greenough, July 21; Edward Steese memorial day, by Mrs. W. S. Steese, July 22: Edna Fisher Mitchell day, by Wil. July 22; Edna Fisher Mitchell day, by William L. Mitchell, July 23; Alice M. C. Matthews day, by Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, July 24; William McKinley day, by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 25; Ladies' Home Circle (Newton) day, by the Circle, July 26; Haverhill day, by the Woman's clubs of Haverhill, July 27; Somerville day, number two, by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 28; Hope Chapel Sewing School day, by the school, July 29; Rosalind Harwood day, by Sydney Harwood, July 30. There will be no new boat until there are sufficient funds on hand for its construction. This has been a sickly season among children so far, and everything possible should be done to assist the Floating Hospital, which can do so much in restoring the little ones to health. All who are admitted to its benefits must have physicians' certifi-cates. These are furnished at the hospital office, 178 Devonshire street, and may be also obtained from doctors and charity or-ganizations. All the sick below the age specified are entitled to the privileges of this philanthropic work, except those who are suffering from contagious diseases.

On Monday, June 20, Miss Helen Gould's birthday occurred, and she celebrated the event on the following Saturday by a lawn party in aid of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. This fete was at Lyndhurst, her has been noted for her private as well as ance some years ago of a law book containno paper. Georgia plums, California apricoss, etc., are in light supply and demand.

Native strawberries are still fairly plenty but the size is running small as the season draws to a close. There are a few ranged for their omission from subsequent ranged for the control of the contro cessions by liberal support in later years

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps is to present medals to the women on North Brother Island who saved lives in the General Slocum disaster, and the nurses, Miss Smith, Miss Bottomley and Miss Watkins, who resuscitated dozens of women and exhausted and helpless people to shore. The latter included Mrs. Kate L. White, the matron at North Brother Island; the Misses Lay, Harrington, Brown, Woodrow, McGonegal, Wright, Rhodes, Denniug, Wolstenholme, Sloane, Wreen, Rutledge, Youmans, Lamb, Shinnick, nurses at the island, and the Misses Nellie O'Donald, Pauline Puetz, Emma O'Connell, Mary Maher, M. Lawrence and Mary McCann, servants at North Brother Island; Miss Doub of Lebanon Hospital and Miss Lulu McGibbon, in charge of the switchboard at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street telephone station, who saw the boat on fire, telephoned to police headquarters, and plunging into the water saved several lives. Gold, silver and bronze medals are given by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps for heroic services. The members of the weaker sex have often been accused of timidity and lack of courage, but surely their brave conduct in the shocking Slocum blood and are not fitted by nature for war, but in the hospital and in perilous positions, where decision and immediate action are required, they often prove superior to those who pride themselves on their masculinity.

The Saunterer.

I was standing at a counter in a dry-goods shop the other day while two ladies were engaged in examining some dress goods. They were evidently sisters, judging from their looks, but one, as far as outward appearances could indicate, was in better worldly circumstances than the other. After the customary amount of feminine discussion, enough silk was purchased for a frock, on the salesman's recommendation that the pattern was exclusive and could not be duplicated, as the goods were exhausted. "I am so sorry, Maria," said the more prosperous looking of the women, "that there is no more of this material, for I

At a party, the other night, a young fel-

low who had just come from down town, where he had been detained on business, was refused admittance to a hall because

he was not in full evening dress.
"You can't come in in that rig," said one of the managers, who was wearing a claw-hammer coat for the first time. " You must follow my example and put on suitable

"Now I am in the costume that you usually wear, and in which you are most at

Then amid the merriment of nearly all the guests he doffed his strange garment, and appeared arrayed immaculately for the

A maiden lady of my acquaintance thought her brother's hirsute adornment was thinning on the top and she bought him a bottle of hair restorer, and, like most bachelors, he disposed of it in a careless manner among numerous other bottles for vari ous purposes. He could lay his hands upon what he wanted, but no one else could without a directory. The spinster aforesaid thought one night, about bedtime, that she would try a little of the renewer herself, and in the moonlight—she did not stop to light the gas—she selected a vial and began to apply some of its contents to her own head, but the more she used of this the stickier her auburn locks became, and at last she desisted from her manipulation with the exclamation:

"This stuff is a beastly humbug." Just then her fraternal relative came

and asked: "What's a humbug, Julia?"

"Why, this preparation for preventing baldness," she answered, much in wrath. He burst out laughing as he shouted: Well, you are a ninny. You've be

applying my photograph developer in the wrong place.' It took the irate sister a week to get the knots out of her tresses, and she now says

that men have no bumps of order, and, like her hair.

The cormorant frequently turns up at restaurants, and I have frequently encountered him just as 1 was about finishing my meal. On such an occasion he has or-dered some very light refreshment, and, in the meanwhile, has helped himself, without my leave, to the bread and potatoes and other viands on my dishes which I could not left-overs would inevitably go to the gar bage bucket, if he did not make way with them. I have, nevertheless, regarded him children, are to be recognized, as well as about the meanest specimen of a man those who plunged into the water to bring that could be found, but I came across another human biped the other day who was meaner. This was at a fashionable hotel when a well-dressed individual, after scanning the bill of fare for five or ten minutes

called the colored waiter and said:
"Bring me a plate of pea soup." While the son of Ham went kitchenwards the guest aforesaid deliberately took from his pocket a vial and poured into it the contents of the sweet oil cruet of the caster. I was expecting him to appropriate the Worcestershire sauce remaining in a nearby bottle, but even then the American citizen of African descent returned, bearing the soup, and the oily purloiner proceeded to swallow it with various loud noises, suggest ive of the hog pen, so I left him before I discovered any more of his petty thefts. If I could learn through a elairvoyant that he had sat on the receptacle containing the stolen extract of olives, I should believe more firmly than I do now in retributive

A young lady of a rather " flirtatious " disposition was seen on the street with a young gentleman the other noon. He was carrying her wrap and was solicitously attentive in assisting her over the crossings. At school, the day after, all her young prices and purity in TEA. school friends were anxious to know who the good-looking bean was, and they simultaneously exclaimed: "Tell us all about him, Maria."

"Certainly," was the ready response. "He was my uncle, and we were going to the matinee together." This was received with a flood of verbal

unbelief, and one pert undergraduate, who was somewhat given to slang, topped the general wave of skepticism with the shout: "Oh, come off! I've often been given the bluff about a brotherly or cousinly escort, but a jolly concerning an avuncular one is too entirely diaphanous to be received with

The funny part of the whole affair was there is no more of this material, for I that the cavalier, though not many years would have liked to have given you enough to make a dress from it."

that the cavalier, though not many years the senior of the girl, was really her mother's brother. It is safe to say that she will The person addressed gave a perceptible not be engaged to him this year, though sigh, but she brightened up when a floor-

—At Bretton Woods, N. H., forty thousand young pines and spruces have been set in the nursery and twenty thousand have been set in permanent places in areas selected for reforesting by the United States Foresters.

—Last week the Massachusetts State Board of Health discovered 117 samples of adulterated milk out of 373 samples tested. Four lots were found colored with analine orange, and four had been preserved with formaldehyde.

—It is a notable fact that cotton from Egyptian seed has not given good results in America, India and other continents, whereas the planting of that seed in eastern and western Africa has produced a staple of equal quality to the Egyptian cotton, which is noted for its sliky softness.

—German papers state that the government aid to agriculture a year amounts for Russia to \$24,000,000; for France, Austria and Hungary, about \$8,500,000 each; for the United States, about \$6,000,000, and for Japan, over \$2,500,000.

about \$6,000,000, and for Japan, over \$2,500,000.

—In the year 1903 New Zealand exported the following quantities of frozen meat: Beef, 21,027,404 pounds; lamb, 76,564,464 pounds; mutton, 146,311,528 pounds. The total exceeded the exports of 1902 by seventeen million pounds.

—Perdicarls, released by Raisuli, says the brigand is posing as a patriot, and hopes to gain the aid of the powers in bringing to an end the existing corrupt conditions in Moroeco.

—Count Toistol, in a ten-column article in the London Times, scores the Russian government for bringing on the war, and characterizes the Czar as a weak ruler, who is being deceived constantly.

—Recent developments of the war in Man-churia have favored the Japanese. In fact, the only important Russian successes during the conflict have been to sink a Japanese battleship conflict have been to sink a Japanese battleship by mines or torpedoes and the destruction of several transport ships. Contrary to the general expectation of military students, the land operations, even the cavalry engagements, have tavored the Japanese, who have been steadily driving their enemy northward, as the result of a series of brilliant victories, culminating this week in the outflanking and forced retirement of the main Russian army of 150,000 men. The Japanese have two hundred thousand troops in the upper Liao Tung peninsula, and a decisive battle may occur. Later details of the naval battle off Port Arthur show that the Japanese torpedo boats defied the broadsides of the Russian fleet, sailing boldly up to the battleships and launching their torpedoes with deadly effect. Nine attacks were made during the night of June 23 while the Russian ships remained at anchor. Three Russian ships remained at anchor.

Russian ships remained at anchor. Three Rus

sian ships were reported disabled.

—The principal foreign markets for Amer clothes."

The fellow who had been turned down departed, but presently returned wearing a butcher's frock, and asserted:

"Now I am in the costume that you usually wear, and in which you are most at States during the ten months for which detailed figures are available, nearly \$10,000,000 went to Europe, \$4,000,000 to South America, \$3,000,000 to North America, \$1,500,000 to Asia and Oceania and a little over \$500,000 worth to Africa. Considering the exports by specific countries, Argentina is, in 1904, the largest customer, the exports thereto in the ten months of 1904 being \$3,502,010, against \$2,500,000 in the same months of the preceding year and 1\frac{1}{2} millions of dollars in the corresponding months of 1902. Next in magnitude is Russia, our exports to that country in the ten months ending with April, 1904, being valued at \$3,133,442, a decrease of about \$300,000 as compared with the correspondabout \$300,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. France stands third, the exports of agricultural implements to that country in the ten months under consideration being \$2,513,061, an increase of nearly a half million dollars over the same months of 1903. The other countries to which the exports of agricultural implements reached a total of one million or upwards in the ten-months period are, in the order named: United Kingdom, \$1.383,978; Germany, \$1,245,233 and British Australasis, \$1,226,271; each of these countries showing a substantial lorgescent of these countries showing a substantial increase over the exportations of last year.

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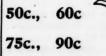
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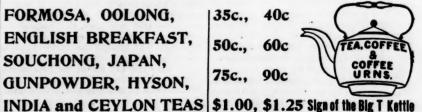
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out needs both purse and perseverance.

An ounce of memory would prevent many a pound of disaster.

Naturally the American public thrills with gratitude over the Tzar's gift to the New York Stock Exchange.

The unwritten contract is often a source of unexpected trouble. A few drops of ink might have saved a lawsuit.

Fortunately for the reputation of Chelsea the eyes of the world are not constantly watching her aldermanic chamber.

St. Louis is still doing its durndest to have a real bull fight; but so far the matadors have had to content themselves with fighting each other.

And so Dr. Lorimer is finding out that politeness is an infrequent virtue in the Gotham car conductors. Ah, how different it was in good old Boston!

Pity the school board cannot have the efit of some of the good counsel that has lately been given the school children in such generous quantities.

And if they follow only a part of the good advice that has been given them, think what noble and useful lives will be theirs.

Behold the graduates, how they climb!

The Chandler will case again suggests the thought that the board of foreign missions might profitably expend some little missionary effort among the heirs of prospective

And now appears a young man in Lynn who wishes police permission to knock down a woman with whom his father is keeping company. Indignation has evidently conquered ethics.

When Secretary Taft remarks that the Harvard Law School is the greatest law school in the world, we can only reciprocate by remarking that Secretary Taft is a gentleman of taste and discernment.

No, the straw bailers have no connection with the strawberry season. Straw bailing is a profession by itself, and one that has picked up of late years so vigorously that it is now in process of being weeded out.

Possibly the fifth elm on the Common mall will also go down in history. At all events, it has seen the fact fairly stated that the wanton brutality of recent so-called patriotic celebrations is our own fault and not the Almighty's.

A clock is not an altogether unique token of appreciation from a community to an individual, but when the presentation speech is made by the president of Harvard, the clock certainly becomes an honorary degree

Something of the development of the automobile as a public interest may be judged from the fact that seventy-five men, who collect and write the automobile news of New England, were entertained the other day by a Springfield automobile company.

A farmer, or anybody else, should dress according to his work. But there is solid satisfaction in bathing, changing the clothes and slicking up after the work is finished his is hard advice for the having season, but good for most of the year. Clothing in time of rest helps make the man.

Down in Fall River a woman and her daughter have been arrested for larceny of the drum belonging to a local band. The drummer, probably from force of habit, had been beating his board, but the drum was seized, apparently without a proper realization of how seriously its absence would handicap the band.

The home mending society, recently pro posed by a Chicago clergyman, will cer-tainly find its work cut out for it in almost any contemporary community. Minor quarrels patched neatly at short notice. Matchmakers who belong to the society will doubtless be held responsible for all repairs in home circles of their individual contriv-

The aftermath of the Charlestown cele bration again suggests the thought that it's the manufacturer of explosives who primarily makes it possible to debate the wisdom of permitting any such celebrations Nearly all the nuisances in life might prob ably be similarly brought to the door of a small minority who invented them for the benefit of its individual pockets.

If pastor Detrich can do anything like what it is claimed he has accomplished with his little Pennsylvania farm, he has evidently missed his calling. With all due re spect to the ministry, it is time he hired a substitute in the pulpit, and devoted his time to advancing the gospel of farm progress. Average clergymen are plenty, but the two-cow-per-acre farmers are scarce.

Good excuse may be found for importing such agricultural products as rice, sugar spices and tropical fruit, but it see pity that American dollars should be sent out for such good profitable cash crops as hay, straw, potatoes, beans and cabbages Foreign farmers are well pleased with what they received for their products after paying customs and ocean freight charges, but the American farmer has missed a chanc

The opinion is gaining ground that alfalfs may yet prove an important hay and forage crop even in the North Atlantic States. More is being learned every year about the crop, and there are now some very good little fields of it growing in various parts of New York and the New England States. If it can be made a permanent success it pleased to read the following ac should, together with corn ensilage, work quite a revolution in the feeding of Eastern | himself for the Pennsylvania Board of Agdairy herds.

Rows of corn a mile long at the Mt. Hermon farm school are suggestive of the wholesale methods practiced in the West. that in addition to raising all the roughage The fact is also emphasized that there are for his thirty head of stock, Mr. Detrich had

courage and capital to go ahead. The Mt. Hermon field is of only seventy acres, but it is planned for working at lowest cost. The methods of this school have a businesslike ing to them that sounds well.

If good grass farming does not become the rule instead of the exception, it will be from no lack of good examples at the experiment station farms. The interview with Professor Gowell this week should be compared with last week's description of grass farming at Amherst, with Professor Brooks' grass article in the Massachusetts Crop Report for May, and with Professor Wheeler's special bulletin on fertilizing for grass at the Rhode Island station. The whole comprises an excellent little course in grass culture.

Canada blue-grass seed has been quite extensively used to adulterate the Kentucky variety, and Secretary Wilson's men are out hot-footed after the guilty persons. The last Congress passed a law which just covers the case, and which also aims to make things unpleasant for the swindler other grass and clover seeds. Many bad pastures and foul-mowing fields and lawns are, no doubt, owing to frauds and carelessness of seed dealers. Follow them up, Secretary Wilson!

The farmer who moves into a new climate and tries to get rich producing crops he knows little about is very likely to wish himself back again many times before success, if it ever comes, finally reaches him. Along this line E. M. Conly, American consul in Mexico City, advises Americans, if they must come to that country, to take up the cool mountain lands and raise garden truck of the Northern varieties. He adds, however: "It is not unreasonable to suppose that an American may make a success of raising coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit or other tropical products after some years of trial, provided, of course, he lives through the quantity of life it can support is enorthe experience." Not exactly a rose-colored prediction. As a matter of fact, many a promising young man has thrown away a safe chance of a happy competence in the North only to find physical and moral wreck in the tropics. The North makes men, but the far South often breaks them.

Why Not More Farmers?

This is the time of year when various critics delight to call attention to the smallness of the per cent. of graduates of some of the agricultural colleges who intend to become real farmers. There are teachers, doctors, lawyers, scientists, business men, architects, editors; almost everything, they say, but tillers of the soil. There is now less truth in such assertions than in former years, but there is just enough foundation for the notion to make the cause and conditions of special interest. dispose of the property at a serious loss, or

The graduates, themselves, are loyal nough to the college. "I would rather be licked than leave this place," exclaimed one of a group of students on the farm college campus the day after graduation, and the sentiment expressed in boyish style appeared to be general. But none of the group were going to the farms. Some had ome to the college to get a good general education at a low cost, and not because of an interest in farming. Others who had at first meant to be farmers had been unable to resist the offer of a good position on conditions tempting to a young fellow without capital and possibly in debt for the expense of college life.

These conditions, however, do not prevail to any such degree in Western agricultural colleges, and are probably only temporary in the East. During the past half a dozen years the increasing popularity of farming as a business pursuit brings to the agricultural colleges a larger per cent., both among instructors and stu lents, of those who ar by nature and by home training enthusiastic in farming pursuits. On the other hand, the demand for graduates as special teachers, investigators, and the like, is likely to slacken a little with time, and, with the intent for such work, a smaller proportion will be bribed, so to speak, by offers of immediate work at high salaries.

On the other hand, a surprisingly large number of graduates from colleges that are not agricultural take to farming as a life work, their literary education 'not having stifled the farmer in them derived from a long line of soil-loving ancestors. At first thought it seems a pity that these young men did not find out their preference earlier. But a closer study of their careers shows many of them leading happy, successful lives, and becoming men of weight, social standing and influence in the community.

Thus it is useless to expect young men t invariably follow the line of work that might be inferred from their place of education. The most that the farm school can do is to make the best of the young men who present themselves for training.

What is needed so far as concerns the students is a larger proportion of talented men with an inborn and tested love and zeal for the life of the farm. Such men are likely to get to the soil in the course of time, at least. It is noted that most of the retired agricultural teachers take up farms. Even if these natural-born farmers do not actually operate farms, they are sure, wherever they are located, to do good for the farmer's cause, as a result of their special training and education. But the right men, however talented they may be, need have no fear in devoting themselves to agriculture as a career.

A Wonderful Little Dairy |Farm.

The remarkable results secured on a fifeen-acre farm by a Pennsylvania clergyman, J. D. Detrich, have attracted extended notice. So much so that it is stated agents of the Department of Agriculture have recommended that \$2000 a year be paid to Mr. Detrich to run his place as a model farm. When the farm came into his possession about twenty years ago, it was so badly run down that it would not support one horse and two cows, and part of the hay had to be bought for that amount of live stock. At present the farm supports is never any flavor of grass, weeds, garlie ore than two cows to the acre, or a herd of thirty cows and two horses the year round from the fifteen acres. The cows are of the best and receive first-rate care, with a result that the farm, it is said, pays more profit to the acre than any other dairy farm in the country. The methods and results secured by this clergyman farmer have attracted so much attention that our readers will be his methods, as described by Mr. Detrich riculture.

GREAT RESULTS. W. J. Spillman, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes



J. D. DETRICH, Owner of the wonderful 15-acre Pennsyl vania farm.

cuttle that I considered better kept than this one. To produce the roughage for these animals would require a yield that would be the equivalent of 6 6-10 tons of hay per acre every year; this, too, from a farm that twenty-two years ago was about as badly used up as it is possible for good land to be. At that time it did not produce the feed for the two cows and one horse that were l:ept upon it. No commercial fertilizer has been added to the soil of this farm, and no manure has been brought from the city to aid in its upbuilding. The grain ration has been very largely purchased, thus ensbling a larger number of animals to be carried and increasing the home supply of anure which has been religiously husbanded and applied, with the result that the soil is now well filled with humus and mons. Writes Mr. Detrich:

OLD METHODS FAILED TO PAY. It is twenty years ago, through a force of circumstances not by choice, that the writer fell into possession of a fifteen-acre farm. A farm of this size was not supposed to be a source of income in the neighborhood n which it is located, and the new pasture and the customary rotation of crops convinced him that the opinion was well founded, and that there was no profit, not even a living, on farms of small acreage, under the old method of pasturing and ro tation of crops. The aspect at the close of the year, to which we have referred, was a cheerful one, interest on mortgage was due, taxes were to be paid, and the laborer looked for his wages. Amidst

BOOK FARMING.

adopt a new method.

these gloomy surroundings, it was time for

something to be done to bring relief, either

as it is called, always produced a smile when suggested, and any attempt made to follow scientific instruction in growing crops and breeding cattle was looked upon with discredit. The writer being very fond of natural science, when at college, turned to his library, drew from it a book on organic chemistry, by Sir John Debig, and in a foot note was directed to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations established over Europe, and a few in the United States, and it is to these few that the credit is due for what the fifteen-acre farm is today. The information learned from the best farm papers and agricultural bulletins radically changed the system of onducting the scanty acres. In Europe we found the small farm was the rule, in America the exception.

Along with other literature, it was our good fortune to come into possession of De-Quincy's book on soiling, and with a supply of books, such as has been mentioned, a course of study and industry began anew on the farm. The plan of soiling the dairy travagant method of pasture. It was conucted carefully and observingly, but no with the good results that were claimed for

it. The production of milk from cows grown and fed in the stall was not equal to the same animal's yield when on pasture But the saving of manure by the soiling system was a marked advantage. Some one has said that no one owns deeper than he plows, and the eighteen years experience in coiling suggest that no one plows wider than the land is manured.

It was about this time that the balanced ration of Wolf was being discussed in the journals and agricultural magazines, and gave the writer a great deal of information that was entirely new on the feeding of a dairy animal for profit. The adopting of balanced ration by Wolf, as a guide, and not as an absolute mechanical rule, made the soiling system a real success.

To carry on the soiling system, many changes were introduced into the dairy barn tor the comfort of the dairy animals. Cement floors, additional windows, ventilators, platform stalls, well-made, water-tight gutters, with cement bottoms, so as to retain all the manure possible, bedding, out one-quarter inch, water introduced direct into the dairy barn, convenient feed spouts and all green and dry forage run through a cutter and dropped down into feeding passageway.

CONVENIENCE AND CLEANLINESS are the watchwords of the dairyman. Clean cattle, clean milkers, clean dairy barn and clean vessels stand for clean milk. For no strainer will strain dirt out of milk. The soiling of the dairy animal means cleanliness. She must be curried for the sake of health as well as cleanliness. And strict attention must be given to all sanitary regulations in earing for milk accord-

ing to our modern civilization. After all these years of experience in soiling, nothing would induce a return to the old system of rotation and pasture. By soiling the acreage of the fifteen-acre farm is;increased at least four times. The product of the dairy is coveted, because there or any foreign taint imparted to the product of the dairy.

THE SILO.

The cows have a longer period of lactation, largely accounted for on account of regular supply of water, food and attention. There are now in vogue two systems of soiling. The one is the growing of the green crops in the field and having them come in on, so that there is an abundance of green food at least for seven months in the year in the climate around Philadelphia. The other, and the one most likely to be adopted, and is a real boon to the large farms as well as the small, and is entirely practical for both, is the siloing of the green crops for summer use as well as winter. The silo has been the indisplenty of large, level, smooth tracts of land the year previous sold over a ton and a half right in hilly New England that might be of fine hay from his little patch of thirteen since 1882. An abandoned chicken house est restraint that is put upon their actions right in hilly New England that might be of fine hay from his little patch of thirteen since 1893. An abandoned chicken house est restraint that is put upon their actions farmed on a large scale if somebody had the acres, and I have never seen a herd of on the little farm was converted into a in their confounding of true liberty with li-

primitive allo to store the succulent food of summer for the Jerseys. It was a venture to risk money, time and machinery twenty years ago. Today the earnest inquiry is how can I get one? There are now two sixty-ton siles on the same little farm.

SOILING BETTER THAN PASTURE. The advantages in soiling are so numerous in the experience of the writer that he has concluded that no man but a rich man can afford to pasture a cow. Pasture 1s wasteful; soiling economic. Pasture is like killing an ox for his liver; soiling is the aving and using of the entire anima

THE ANIMAL IN PASTURE HAS one mouth to eat and four feet to tramp. In dry weather the grass is pulled out by the root; in wet weather is tramped into the mud. This farm last year wintered sixteen cows in milk, one Jersey bull four years old, four helfers two years old, and ten head of young stock, ranging from fifteen months down to three weeks, and two horses. All hay, bedding and silage were last year grown on the fifteen acres, and none purchased at all in the market. We attribute this wondrous yield to the soiling system. It lifted the mortgage, paid the taxes and labor, and finds its owner not complaining that farming doesn't pay.

WILL TRY A LARGER FARM.

Since the above account was written, Mr. Detrich has sold his little farm for \$1000 per acre, and has this season taken a posiion as director of Harvest Home Farm, in Chester County, Pa. In reply to our request for photographs and relative to his new field of work, Mr. Detrich writes under

date of June 5: "Enclosed you will find the likeness of 340 acres, while my farm at Flowertown had but fifteen. The Flowertown Farm by a system of most thorough, careful and scientific agriculture last year became the mecca of United States Government officials and scientists. The soil was studied and an-alyzed by chemists. Their find of twenty million bacteria to one-thirtleth of an inch of soil was a scientific confirmation of the immense crops grown in a season and the number of dairy animals fed. Those who know me best were anxious for me to try a large farm on the same method as that owner's experience after one year's trial of which built up the fifteen-acre farm, and we are here to do it."

Vice-Presidents.

It may be of interest to know during this national campaign year how many Vice-Presidents have become Presidents of these United States of America. John Adams of Massachusetts, who served two full terms in the second position in the nation's gift during the administration of Washington, was elected President to succeed the Father of his Country. Thoma. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, who had served as Vice-President with Adams, followed him in the Presidential chair, and Martin Van Buren, who was Vice-President with Andrew Jackson, was elected to fill the place vacated by Old Hickory.

The deaths of Presidents during their fficial terms have placed in office several men, including among others, John Tyler, who stepped into the position of William Henry Harrison, who was worried to death by office-seekers in one month, after one of the most enthusiastic elections ever carried on in this country. Zachary Taylor, another military hero, after a year and four months in the White House, was summoned out of this troublesome world and Millard Fillmore took his place. Andrew Johnson followed the martyred Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated near the beginning of his second term, and Chester A. Arthur was the successor of President James A. Garfield after his unexpected taking off. Theodore Roosevelt, as we all know, was called upon to take the reins of Government after William McKinley was fatally attacked at Buffalo, and the possi-bility is that he will be elected to fill the place he was accidentally summoned to

hold after a national calamity. There seems to be an endeavor to dodge a mination for the Vice-Presidency, because it is thought to be an ending of a man's political career, but there seems to us no od reason for avoiding the possibility of reaching this honorable position. If a man has a desire to be President of this republic there is nothing to show that he may not reach this distinction after he has been Vice-President if he wins the confidence of the people, or their representatives, and has the ability to step up higher with credit to himself and the nation. The early history of the United States proves this. But the who have aspired most strenuously for the office of the Chief Magistrate of this country have been generally disappointed in their wishes. The logic of events has been against them, and they have gone to their graves with their ambitions unsatisfied. Would they have been more illustrious and honored if they had won the goal of their

Foreigners and Families.

In looking over the lists of graduates of the public schools this year, one is surprised at the number of Italian and Polish or Russian names that appear, and it is reasonable to suppose that the parents of the children represented expect to become good citizens f this country, since they have given their offspring an American education. The fear has been often expressed that many foreigners come here merely to accumulate money, with which to pass their old age in compara tive ease in their native countries, but not many have any such intentions, but are only seeking the permanent welfare of their families in a new land where they can enjoy civil and religious freedo

People soon learn to love the place where the eccentric but lovable doctor would have go to waste. It supplies the farmer a means been content to remain in the scenes of his boyhood, even if he had had the opportunity to revisit them. He would probably have sighed for the flesh pots of London and the company of Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, and the other cultivated men of the brilliant era which he adorned. The Old World often seems slow to those who see it once more after being years away amid more progressive surroundings, and there are few reputable immigrants, no matter how poor they may be, who would like to go back to a meagre peasant life under a monarchy. Here every citizen is king, and the immigrant expects in time to see that distinction conferred upon himself or his children.

The dangerous foreigners here are those that make up the pauper and criminal element, and the anarchists who hate all form

The Ever Ready Little Engine Jack-of-all-Trades s. J. Jager, 166-168 High St., Besten, Mass

cense. They often have no legitimate families, and do not seek to have them, looking feet, would be large enough for most fairnfer untrammeled freedom in the relations of the sexes as they do in other directions. The Chinese immigrants are peaceful

enough, usually, as far as their interc with other nationalities is concerned, but they would be regarded with far more favor if they would bring their wives here and settle down to family life, as do other foreigners. As it is now, except in rare instances, they seem to have no determined hold on the country. They are merely birds of passage who are storing up crumbs to carry to China. They are not identified with the communities in which they reside and hence obtain little respect. If the Chinamen would only follow Jacob Riis' advice and bring their wives to America they would be looked upon as people who had come to stay, and their children might become some of the brightest pupils in our public schools, like the little Poles and Italians who received their diplomas the other day. We would take as good care of them as we have of the children of other nationalities, and with real homes here the myself taken but a few months ago in my fifty-ninth year. Harvest Home Farm has they are now. Our teachers would have no more difficulty in spelling Celestial names than they have now in deciphering cogno mens of many consonants, with vowels few and far between.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture publishes resume of some extracts on feeding stock with various fruits, fresh and dried. They include not only common fruits, but such luxuries as oranges, figs, Malaga grapes, prunes, peaches and raisins. These experiments relate to California, where these fruits are common. The writer has been a little shocked to see hogs being fattened in a California vineyard on Flame, Tokay and Muscatel grapes which sell in New York at from ten to twenty cents a pound, while liverymen have told me that they have frequently fed their horses rations of raisins. At the New Hampshire station common cider or windfall apples were valued, as part of a hog ration, at ten cents a bushel. Apple pomace is frequently used as feeding stuff, both fresh and siled. Notes are given on the feeding value of melons; one hundred pounds of cantaloupes equal five pounds of

The cost of raising calves and pigs from birth to maturity is discussed briefly by the office of experiment station, in Farmers'Bulletin No. 202, along with a number of other short "Government farm experiments." Some dozen instances are recorded of raising animals along the varied lines advocated by different growers, of which accurate account has been kept. At the Storrs, (Ct.) Station eight calves gained on an aver age of 1.31 pounds per day, the cost of feeding being 6.8 cents per day. On the basis of the recorded data of various tents, the estimated cost of raising a calf until two years old is \$33.20, with the prevailing prices of feeding stuff in Connecticut.

In some extensive experiments with pig age it took 2.77 pounds of digestible nutrien at a cost of 3.12 cents to produce a pound of gain with pigs from birth to maturity.

Cottage cheese is very palatable and nutritious, and recent experiments indicate that it is more easily digested than fresh cheddar cheese. Farmers' Bulletin 202, now in type, contains some scientific directions for making this cheese from skimmed milk, whole milk, sour milk, etc. These recipe are elaborated from investigations of the hemical changes taking place in the sour

ing of the milk, etc.
In the first place skimmilk should be used. Following is the method, by ordinary souring of the milk, without the use of a starter or rennet:

The milk is kept at a temperature of 70° o 75° F., until it is well curdled, which will usually require twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The curdled mass is then broken up by hand or cut by a curd knife, and is heated gradually to 90° F., and is kept at this temperature until the whey appears clear. When the heat is so applied as to require thirty or forty minutes to reach 90° F., then the whey will separate clear in five or twenty minutes under normal conditions. The whey is then run from the curd and the curd is put in muslin bags or placed on racks and allowed to drain until whey eases to come from the curd. The curd is then salted at the rate of about one pound of salt for one hundred pounds of curd, or to taste, shaped into balls, and finally wrapped in oiled paper that may be obtained from any dairy supply house. For the finest quality of cheese the curd should be mixed with thick cream, preferably ripened cream, at the rate of one ounce of cream for one pound of cheese before being made into balls.

Directions are also given for the making of cottage cheese when a starter is used when both a starter and a rennet are used together, and also when hydrochloric acid

Farmers' Bulletin 202 will contain a deeription and specifications for building a cheap fruit evaporator. The author, L. A. Goodman, a Kansas City horticulturist, they were born, they have no real desire to go back to it to "husband out life's taper to the close," like Goldsmith had the control of the desire to and fruit men in all our creb. wish was never gratified. It is doubtful if grower to utilize fruit that would otherwise of saving surplus fruit during years of big crops, thus keeping up the price of the fruit that is barreled, and carrying the surplus over to years of scarcity. Describing the building Mr. Goodman says:

"All that is required is a plain frame building made of boxing well battened; a slatted upper floor about six feet above the ground for the fruit, and a stove on the lower floor. Almost any old, plain building may easily be converted into an evaporator, eap, rough sheds may be built for the fruit and paring machines. This is all that is needed except the bleacher. The build-ing should be about 24x24 feet, and twelve feet to the eaves, and will require no bot-tom floor. It should be made of good, dry, 1x12 inch boxing, twelve feet long, and securely battened. The floor joists should be placed about six feet above the ground, and be 2x6 inches and twelve feet long. resting upon a support in the centre of the

Hon. O. P. Austin, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just issued a statement showing the large exports of America can agricultural implements. He predict that by July 1 they will amount to \$25,000, 000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over last year and \$9,000,000 over the preceding year. no class of manufactured exports, he says has the growth been more steady and persistent. This figure has grown from \$1,000 000 in 1870. During the year past, \$10,000. 000 worth of agricultural implements went to Europe, \$4,000,000 to South America. \$3,000,000 to North America, \$1,500,000 to Asia and Oceania and \$500,000 to Africa.

Careful watch should be kept of the oat crop if intended for feed. It should be ent in the dough. No grain will then be lost by shelling out and the straw will be worth much more as a feed. If they are to be used for seed, they should, of course, be thoroughly matured.

That land of farm co-operation, Denmark, sells almost one-half of the butter imported for consumption into England. Not only had the Danes sold their own but ter, upon which they had built a high reputation, but they had thriftily worked in considerable Siberian butter, working it over and marking it with a Danish label. This was prior to the present war. The highest grades of this butter rarge from twenty certs to thirty-five cents per pound in the London market. In 1903 Denmark exported to England in round numbers two hundred million pounds of butter, valued at \$46,000, 000. The United States exported to England only about five million pounds.

There is a time for all things. Sunlight will make hogs thrive—in winter time. In summer the pastured hog needs shade. The hog loves a cool, damp place, where he can lie and snooze during the heat of the day, and if left in a pasture with no shade he will suffer severely. Experience of hog raisers shows, however, that a mud wallow is by no means necessary. In the new hog growing, it is stated that if the animal cannot have a clean bath, then no bath is preferable, but he should have cool ground to lie upon. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Canada Unleached **Hardwood Ashes**

leached Hardwood Ashes, and use 2 tons to the acre before seeding, and you are sure to get large returns for your money. Write for delivered price and in-

JOHN JOYNT, Lucknow, Ontario, Canada. Reference—Dominion Bank, Wingham, Ont.

FARMS For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

CUTAWAY TOOLS for LARGE HAY CROPS. CLARK'S Reversible BUSH and BOG PLOW. Cutsa track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deen. Will blow a war

cuts 30 acres per day. His Rev. Disk Plow cuts wide. All of these machines
will kill witch-grass, wild
mustard, charlock hardhack
lower, milkweed, thistle or
any foul plant.
Send for circulars.

Cutaway Harrow Co. HIGGANUM, CONN., U.S.A.



Stearns' SILO

ENGINES, CUTTERS AND CARRIERS.

THE A.T. STEARNS LUMBER CO.. 156 Taylor St., Neponse

Boston, Mass. Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Davenport, la. roughly acquainted with individual merit an rees, and have an extended acquaintant g stock breeders. ms reasonable. Write me before claiming date:

SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS of good quality, in ealf to one of the great Scotch aires of the period, and a few HIGH-CLASS BULLS

Shropshire Rams and Ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding for sale as usual.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE. Representative in America of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada

HUNTLYWOOD FARM, Beaconsfield, near Montreal.

HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Prop AHORTHORN and DEXTER KERRY CATTLE. MOUTH DOWN MEREP. I. GIBSON, Manager, Point Claire, Quebec. Can.

Short-Horns FOR SALE.
YOUNG BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS.
Cows bred to calve in the spring.

ALBERT M. RAWLINS, Springfield, Ohio.

Western, P fb... North, P fb... White, P fb... Alsike....

Alfalfa or Lucerne, P ib Red top, P sack, West Jersey Clear R. I. Bent, P bu...

Hungarian

B. I. Clear Bent, \$\psi\$ bu

Orchard, \$\psi\$ bu

Blue Grass, \$\psi\$ bu.

Timothy, prime, \$\psi\$ bu.

Timothy, choice, \$\psi\$ bu.

Byring wheat.

Spring rye

Beaus.

Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is slightly lower. Spring patents, \$5 20 35 50. Spring, bakers, \$3 95 34 15. Winter patents, \$5 15 25 30. Winter, clear and straight, \$4 85 25 20. Corn Meal.—\$1 18 21 20 37 25 30 bbl. 60 37 bbl; granulated, \$2 90 33 25 37 bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 00 34 30 P bbl.

Ons Meal.—Quiet at \$3 15 25 40 P bbl. for rolled and \$5 75 26 00 for cut and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market 1s firm at \$3 75 2 400 P bbl.

wye From.—The market is firm at \$3 fog to \$\fo\$ bbl.

Corm.—Demand slow.
Steamer, yellow, \$7\frac{2}{6}\frac{2

THE WOOL MARKET

BUTTER IN JARS. - A. J. T., Broome County,

N. Y.: Take cream, moderately ripe for churn-ing, and, when the butter has reached pin'-head or small wheat grain size, stop churning. Then draw off buttermilk carefully, remove but-

may sometimes be stopped by applying an as-

TO GROW SEEDLESS APPLES.

A communication from Lockport, N. Y., as-serts that the Buffalo capitalists are planting

several acres of ground of seedlings which are to be budded with the new seedless apples re-cently originated in Colorado. This apple, de-

scribed as both seedless and coreless, will be quite a novelty if it ever reaches the market in

FLORAL CURIOSITIES.

Japanese florists have succeeded in cultivating a rose which looks red in the sunlight and white

in the shade. Plants have been rendered arti-

HARDY ANGORAS.

goras eight escaped to the mountains last fall and were supposed to have been lost. This spring six of them were found in the mountain forests in good condition, having got a living by browsing on bark and twigs.

LAND AND LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Farm land values in Pennsylvania, as officially

stated for 1903, were as follows: Improved \$56.50 per acre; average \$39. Farm wages ranged as follows: By the year, with board, \$187; summer months \$20; by the day, with board, \$1; by the day, without board, \$1.40; by the whole year,

THRIFTY MELONS.

blood vessels. In other instances, flou webs or dust have been used, and while

away flies and prevent odor.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.....

"Ohio......
"I-blood Mich.....
"I-blood Ohio....
"I-blood "

Fine delaine, Ohio.....Ohio X, 1 and 2....

Pulled wools, scoured... American mohair.....

eet, or 16x16 most farm-

chief of the ssued a statets of Ameri-He predicts at to \$25,000,ver last year, ing year. In orts, he says, ady and perfrom \$1,000,past, \$10,000,ements went ath America, \$1,500,000 to to Africa.

pt of the oat should be cut hen be lost by will be worth are to be used irse, be thor-

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unds. gs. Sunlight ter time. In s shade. The where he can t of the day. no shade he ence of hog mud wallow the new hog animal can-bath is prefol ground to MITCHELL.

in grass this

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fruit growing lart, Mich. IAY CROPS.

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CUTTERS RRIERS. STEARNS ? CO.,

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Ewes ıd MANSELL o, Canada

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The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending July 6, 1904. Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week. ... 2545 5341 45 23,874
Last week. ... 3989 6788 72 28,144
One year ago. 845 9286 31,810
Horses, 572.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BREF-Extra, \$6.00@6.50; first quality, \$5.50 accord quality, \$4.75@5.50; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.75@6.80; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.75@2.50. Western steers, \$4.30@6.90. Store cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@20; fancy mileh cows, \$50@470; mileh cows, \$30@48; yéarlings, \$10@15; woyear-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2.30g3jc; tra, 4g5jc; sheep and lambs per cwt., in lots,

evia, 430;c; sneep and ismos per cwt., in lots, 53:03 66:00; lambs, 43:00 27.55.

Fur Hogs—Per pound, Western, 54:35\$c, live weight: shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@ 7.00; country dressed hogs, 64:36\$c.

Veal Calves—335\$c \$7 ib.

Hides—Brighton—64:27c \$7 ib; country lots, 6@

Calf Skins—13@14c P fb; dairy skins, 40@60c. Tallow—Brighton, 3@34c P fb; country lots, 2 a 2 tc. PELTS-50 a 90c. LAMB SKINS-30@40c.

> Cattle, Sheep. Cattle, Sheep.

Maine. At Brighton. Unilbrook 13 8 20 M C Rowell 10
At Brighton
J S Henry 15 M Philbrook H Webster rmington L S Massachusetts.
At Watertown.
J S Henry
At Brighton.
J S Henry 50
L Stetson 3
E E Mills 3
C A Watte 5
J Gould 6 29 10 H M Lowe Blaisdell & Richardson 12 The Libby Co 18 New Hampshire A C Foss
J H Neal
At N E D M & Wool New York.
At Brighton
41 G N Smith 20 J H Foss Jones & Moul-ton G S Peavey

Western.
At Brighton.
Swift & Co 459
Morris Beef Co 496
S & Haley 160
S & Learnard 64 At Watertown. W F Wallace 58 Vermont.
At Watertown.
R E French 15
Fred Savage 13
A Williamson 15 At NEDM& Wool N E D M & Wool Co 2450 At Watertown. J A Hathaway 764 846 H Comps J Byrnes At N E D M & Wool Co.
A Ricker 65 Canada.
B F Ricker 5 60 At Watertown.
F S Atwood 4 13 J Gould 102

Export Traffic.

The English market on States cattle rules steady on best beeves, but a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}c, d. w., \) on cattle not strictly best. Supplies of the latter class have moved freely, causing a break in price. The shipments of the week a trifle larger than last week, with a total of 2267 cattle, 846 sheep. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Sylvama, for Liverpool, 200 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 544 cattle, 846 sheep by J. A. Hatha-way; 102 cattle by Swift & Co. On steamer Cestrian, tor Liverpool, 348 cattle by Swift & Co.; 317 do. by Morris Beef Company; 102 Canadian cattle by J. Gould. On steamer Philadelphian, 327 cattle by Swift & Co.; 327 do. by Morris Bee! Company Horse Business.

The disposals of the week could not be called active, still it was a fair trade. Horses for beach and mountain resorts are chiefly bought up, but a constant demand for good drivers and business horses is noticed. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable arrivals were light, weighing from 1000@ 1500 lbs; drafters sold at \$100@260. One pair sold at \$525, of 3000 lbs. At Welch & Hall's sale stable at \$525, of 3000 fbs. At Welch & Hall's sale stable were 3 cars of Western horses, with a fair trade. There is a scarcity of drivers on the market. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable they cleaned up nearly 4 carloads at steady prices. Drafters sold at \$150@250; chunks at \$125@185, w.th drivers at \$125@225. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable were sold 65 head from \$50@150, mostly. A few were sold at private sale somewhat higher.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday-There was a ngut run of beef cattle separate from the exports. Butteners were not particularly auxious to buy; still ready to buy what were offered at the decline of last week. It was rather an off week in beef cattle. An improvement is expected next week. J. S. Henry sold 3 cows, weighing from 700@1000 ths, at 11@ 3½c p fb. J. A. Hathaway sold for home trade 38 cattle, of 1600 fbs, at 6½c, l. w.; 40 do., 1550 fbs, at 6e; 30 do., of 1500 fbs, at 5fe; 40 do., of 1475 fbs, at

Milch Cows and Springers. Not many cows are on sale, and the disposals were not heavy. Prices hold fairly steady at from \$30@65 P head. Fat Hogs.

Western hogs cost steady prices, 51@51c, l. w., laid down here. Local hogs cost 61@61c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

The market on old sheep is in the same condition as noted a week ago, and the best lambs are lower by to P ib; too many for the demand-The light run was all sufficient for the requirement. The Western sheep cost \$2.30@5.55 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ 100 lbs. The lambs sold at \$3.80@7.55 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ 100 lbs.

Venl Caives.

The calf market is steady, with no particular change. Trade is quite fair. Those who had good lots sold without any hesitation at 4½65½c. W. F. Wallace sold 50 calves, average 127 ibs, at 5tc. J. S. Henry sold calves, of 125 fbs, at 5tc. Live Poultry.

Supply 100,000 fbs. Prices lower; 1120111c for fowl, 18@20c tor chickens, 8c for roosters.

Droves of Veni Calves. Maine-J. M. Philbrook, 72: F. H. Webster, 45: Farmington Live Stock Company, 150; H. M. Lowe, 60; Blaisdell & Richardson, 20; The Libby Company, 70. New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 8; J. H. Foss, 18.

Jones & Moulton, 220; G. S. Peavey, 10; W. F. ermont-E. R. French, 50; Fred Savage, 50; A. Williamson, 62; B. H. Combs, 20; Woodward & Dorand, 75; J. Byrnes, 2; W. A. Ricker, 509; B. F. Ricker, 58; F. S. Atwood, 65; M. C. Rowell, 20;

Massachusetts -J. S. Henry, 23; scattering, 175; M. Abrams, 10; L. Stetson, 21; C. A. Waite, 7; eorge Cheney, 22. New York—G. N. Smith, 21.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1440 cattle, 905 sheep, 21,695 928, 766 calves, 240 horses. From West, 1179 attle, 875 sheep, 21,500 hogs, 240 borses. Maine, cattle, 30 sheep, 140 hogs, 417 calves. New fampshire, 22 cattle, 8 calves. Vermont, 15 cattle, 1 hog, 67 calves. Massachusetts, 114 cattle, hogs, 253 calves. New York, 20 cattle, 21

uesday-There were 1440 head of cattle at the Yards for home and foreign trade. Somewhat slim sales and not many New England cattle on the. The Western stock cost steady rates.

od cattle ruled as high as last week. Some ery nice Western were sold for the home trade, 1000 lbs. Such as were handled by S. S. Learnand weighed 1600 fbs, selling at \$6.45 P 100 fbs,

PATCH & ROBERTS

Commission Merchants EGGS, BEANS, BUTTER, MAPLE PRODUCTS.

18 NORTH MARKET

and he had in 4 carloads. H. M. Lowe sold 2 bo-logna cows at 1½c, very slim. F. H. Webster sold 1 ox, of 1500 lbs, at 5½c; bologna cattle, 1½c.

Milch Cows and Springers. The requirements are not heavy, still the better class stock is in fair demand, considering that the supply was light. The quotations of last week were generally sustained. But it was no use marketing a large number of cows, as the demand does not require them. F. H. Webster sold mileh cows from \$35@65. The Libby Company had 35 cows on commission, selling at from \$22@58. J. M. Philbrook sold 4 good cows, the lot for \$195; 2 extra cows, \$46 each. H. M. Lowe sold 1 nice Jersey at \$50.

Veni Calves. Market unchanged; various sales at 5@5‡c lb, with fairly easy disposals. H. M. Lowe sold 52 calves, 120 lb., at 5‡c. J. Byrnes sold at 5‡c. The Libby Company sold calves at 5‡c. F. H. Webster sold 50 calves; of 120 lbs, at 5‡c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market was well supplied with choice new milch cows, and such were in fair demand. It would seem as if there were never better cows on sale, and prices are not extravagantly high. Good cows were sold at \$50@65 a head, and, of course, a run of the more common kind; a fair week's disposals. Beef cattle are in moderate sale. The market is devoid of activity, with bulk of sales, 2@40 for cows, heifers and bulls. The Libby Company sold on commission some 30 head of milch cows, from \$27@55. J. S. Henry sold 10 choice cows, \$50@56; 10 cows, from \$38@48. G. N. Smith sold 20 head, \$38@52. R. Connors nad a fine lot of cows, \$45@65. O. H. Forbush sold 1 bull, 1160 bts, at 4c; 3 cows, of 960@1110 bts, at 3\frac{1}{2}c; 2 cows and 1 bull, 800@975 bts, at 3\frac{1}{2}c, down to 2\frac{1}{2}c. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 54 hogs, 12,740 bts, at \$5.60 live; 130 calves, 16,230 bts, at 5\frac{1}{2}c; 4 sheep, 360 bts, at 4c; 6 lambs, 440 bts, at 6c. Late Arrivals.

Light sales at \$2@7 a head.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern— Brollers, 3 to 3} ibs, to pair, p ib...... Green ducks, p ib...... Fowls Fowls tauxs, p ib
Pigeons, tame, choice, p doz.
Com to good, p doz.
Squabs, p doz.
Western iced—
Turkeys, choice
Turkeys, fair
Fowls, fair to choice
Old cocks. 14@15 12@13 101 @12 8@9 16@18 18@19 14@16 19@20 17@18 13@ Chickens, good to choice Broilers, 1½ to 2 hs. Broilers, over 2 hs Fowls, choice

Live Poultry.

Spring chickens, 2 fbs and over, \$\psi\$ fb. 18\(\alpha\$20

Butter.

Note-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extraVt. & N. H. assorted sizes. 18\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$ Northern N. Y., large tubs. 18\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$ Western, large ash tubs. 18\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$ Western, asst. spruce tubs. 18\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$ Western asst. spruce tubs. 17\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$ Creamery, western firsts. 17\(\alpha\$\) \(\alpha\$\) \(Renovated
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra dairy
Dairy, first
Common to good
Trunk butter in ‡ or †-B prints
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Dairy first Cheese. NEW. New York twins, extra... New York twins, firsts... New York twins, seconds... Vermont twins, extra... Vermont twins, firsts....

Regre.
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz.
Eastern choice fresh.
Eastern firsts.
Me., Vt. and N. H. firsts.
York State fir do.
Western, ext. as
Eastern, fair to good.
Western firsts.
Vt. and N. H., fair to good.
Western culls and dirties.

| New Potatoes—| Norfolk Rose, No. 1, ₱ bbl. | 1 75@2 50 N.C. Rose, No. 1, ₱ bbl. | 1 75@2 50 N.C. White Bins, ₱ bbl. | 1 50@2 00 N.C. Chili Red, ₱ bbl | 1 50@ 00 Charleston Rose, No. 1, ₱ bbl. | 2 00@ Savannah Rose, No. 1, ₱ bbl. | 2 00@ Southern, No. 2s, ₱ bbl. | 75@1 00 webs or dust have been used, and while they may prove effective in stopping the flow of blood, their presence may work injury and hinder healing. Of course, searing with a hot iron will also be effective, where the blood flow is not too copious. When the bleeding is stayed, the wound should be washed. If of a character to justify it, it should be stitched together, and if not, no further treatment is required. Healing will be accomplished more quickly in the absence of applications than in their presence, sithough in some instances an application may be helpful if it has the effect of keeping flies away from the wound. A five-per-cent, solution of carbolic acid used daily as a wash is excellent to keep away flies and prevent odor. Green Vegetables. Asparagu«, native, P box, 3 doz 3 Beets, P 100 bunches 2 Cabbage, Southern and L. I., P bbl. 1 Carrots, P bunched, Southern, P doz Lettuce, P box String beans, So., P bskt String beans, So., P bskt String beans, native, P bu 1 Spinach, native, P bu 1 Tomatoes, Southern, good, P carrier Onions, Bermuda, P crate 1 Onions, Egyptian, P bag 2 Cress, P doz. Muskmelons, Fla., P crate Watermelons, P 100. 16 Cucumbers, hothouse, P doz. Cucumbers, Southern, P bskt. Green peppers, P crate Asparague, native, & box, 3 doz

75@ quite a novelty large quantities. Fruit. Apples. Northern Spy ... 3 00@4 00
" Russets, fancy ... 3 00@3 25
" No. 1 ... 2 25@3 00
" New Southern, \$\mathcal{P}\$ crate ... 75@1 25
" Ben Davis, No. 1, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bbl ... 1 50@2 50

Cally Alpine by keeping them in an ice-box at night, and fully exposed to the sun by day. The leaves grow smaller and thicker, frequently with reddish coloration, and the flowers become relatively larger and more highly colored. The ability of Angora goats to rough it, is shown by the experience of N. D. Powers of Troy, N. Y., from whose herd of forty-one An-Cherries— 556

Dried Apples.

Sow melons in a light rich soil; poultry manure p oduces rapid growth. If the season is very warm and moist the vines may need to be pinched back to secure early fruiting. Musk-melons require a season of about 3½ months and watermelons about 4½ months, hence the crop is rather uncertain in this latitude. The crop is made more sure if seeds are first started in a hot-bad and transpirated when they begin to run to bed and transplanted when they begin to run to Hides and Pelts. VIDE.
BEST FOOD FOR FATTENING LAMBS. Very careful experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College have shown that an even mixt ure of peas and oats made the most profit in feeding lambs. Peas alone make the most gain, but at a somewhat greater cost of feed. Corn and peas made a slightly smaller gain than the other feeds. But the difference was so small that the convenience of procuring the feed is the largest element in the case. As peas and oats may be Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each 1 00@1 65 " over weights, each 1 85@2 25 Deacon and dairy skins 65 g.70 BOSTON, MASS. Evaporated, choice 627
Rvaporated, fair to pr.ne 5261
Sun-dried, as to quality 324

grown together very conveniently and cheaply, this crop secures some advantages over others which may give it a preference in this regard. BUTTER IN ARGENTINA.

BUTTER IN ARGENTINA.

An English dairy expert, who has been on a visit to Argentina, states that from the Argentine were sent last year no less than 9,075,000 pounds of butter, made by the best modern scientific methods and the finest machinery that could be supplied from Europe. He visited one factory under the management of Argentines, which turned out twenty tons of butter a day. He saw another centre where the milk of seven thousand cows was handled.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

A French expert on tree planting reports great success in moving large trees at night. He takes them up late in the evening after ten o'clock, moves them as rapidly as possible, and waters the soil and the branches bearing the buds. The results were excellent, only two of the large shade trees dying, although a number of the species considered hard to transplant. For the first fitteen days after transplanting he advises that the bougha and leaves of the tree be abundantly sprinkled.

SOFT WOOD FOR TIES.

On account of the scarcity of oak, chestnut and other hard-wood timber commonly used for railroad ties, railroads have been successfully using the softer woods, which have been treated with chemicals such as creosote, zinc, chloride, etc. Preservative treatment can make a beech, red oak or pine tie outlast a white-oak tie. The use of screw spikes instead of nail spikes enables the soft wood to resist the strain and hold the rails in place. The use of soft wood is likely the rails in place. The use of soft wood is likely to improve the market for those grades of timber suitable for the purpose.

TOBACCO IN CANADA. Canadian tobacco leaf is used mainly in manufacturing chewing tobacco and smoking mixtures. A blend of the Canadian and foreign leaf is generally considered milder, and on the whole more agreeable than the straight foreign leaf. The crop has been particularly successful in Essex County along the shore of Lake Ontario, where in 1908 the white burley leaf was grown to where in 1903 the white burley leaf was grown to the extent of 3,500,000 pounds. The color of the Essex County tobacco is a rich brown, while that produced in Quebec Province is dark in color, heavy in flavor and not generally so desirable. Essex County growers are receiving this year about eighty cents a pound for leaf, and some growers have produced 1600 pounds to the acre. The average cash returns, however, amount to ot more than \$85 to \$125 per acre.

BIG CHERRY ORCHARD. One of the largest cherry orchards in the country comprises thirty-one acres of land, lo-cated near Wichita, Kan. The orchard contains 3500 trees, only a small proportion of which has come into bearing. The owner, C. H. Dougherty, writes: "Cherry trees are easily cared for in this climate and do not become damaged by early or late frosts as most other fruit aged by early or late frosts as most other fruit trees. In two years after planting a cherry tree will yield fruit in large quantities, where a pear tree, if planted, takes three to five years before a profitable crop is secured. Apple trees require at least five years before coming to bearing age in this climate. There is a greater demand for cherrics than any other fruit in proportion to the

WITCH GRASS.

witch grass.

Witch grass.

Witch grass.

Witch grass.

Witch grass.

This is a terrible weed to eradicate either from the field or the garden. It spreads by means of underground stems, called root-stocks. These ounce of the best to one pound of butter. The salt may be incorporated as the butter is being worked. After moderately working, leave the latter for a time—if left until night none the worse, for then the salt has time to dissolve thoroughly. Meantime, prepare the jars. They should be washed scrupulously clean and be well dried. After the butter has again been worked a little it will be ready for packing. Sprinkle a little fine salt at the bottom of the jar, fill in butter to near the brim, fill up space with Then draw off buttermik carefully, remove butter to board or worker, and sprinkle on salt, one ounce of the best to one pound of butter. The salt may be incorporated as the butter is being worked. After moderately working, leave the latter for a time—if left until night none the worse, for then the salt has time to dissolve the state of the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt in the salt has time to dissolve the salt has time to dissol sprinkle a little fine sait at the bottom of the jar, fill in butter to near the brim, fill up space with sait and tie down. The covering should be airtight; butter paper covered by strong brown paper, parchment, or hog's bladder will answer very well. The jars should then be placed in a means or rapid distribution and propagation, a character making it most pernicious in cultivated land. The only way entirely to get rid of it is by forking the ground over carefully, and picking it out piece by piece. Even the smallest bit left in the ground will start into growth. very well. The jars should then be placed in a cool, airy place, until the butter is required for use. In packing down, it is important that the butter should be of first-class quality to begin with, else it is almost sure to deteriorate to a serious extent in the storing, even so as to come out in winter hardly eatable. But all being conducted as it ought to be, it ought to be equal to any save the best fresh butter.

ducted as it ought to be, it ought to be equal to any save the best fresh butter.

CUT FROM BARB FENCE.—C. T. C., Waldo County, Me.: Where a thread or string can be tied so as to compress the ruptured vessel above or below the wound, according as the flow comes from a venn or an artery, the object sought will be secured. The blood filwing from an artery is scarlet in color, and frequently comes in jets, while that coming from veins is darker colored and oozes from the wound, rather than coming in spurts. Where the bleeding is less copious, it may sometimes be stopped by applying an as-

tringent preparation, such as powdered alum, which becomes effective through contracting the tissues, which has the effect of closing up the Young plants should not b+ moved until the seed leaves give place to the true leaves, which is usually when the plant is about two inches high. They should be then moved where they will have more room without crowding. They should be given air enough to secure a moderat stocky growth. Transplant to the field after the weather becomes settled, and in the case of tender plants when there is no danger of frost. Cloudy or rainy weather is no tanger of rost.

Cloudy or rainy weather is preferred when
transplanting. The field where the plants are to
be set should be thoroughly prepared in advance
and the rows marked. One man goes ahead and
distributes the plants and another follows and sets them, pressing down the soil firmly upon the roots. If the plants are rather large, the soil dry and no rain falling, the leaves of the young plants should be clipped back about one-half. NAMES OF THE PANSY.

The pansy probably possesses more fancl'ul folk-names than any other flower. Its Italian name means idle thoughts; the German "little stepmother." Spenser called it "pawnce." Shakspere said maidens called it "love in idleness," and Drayton named it "heartsease." Dr.
Prior gave these names—"Herb Trinty, Three
Faces under a Hood, Fancy, Flamy, Tickle my
Fancy, Kiss Me Ere 1 Rise, Jump Up and Kiss
Me, Kiss Me at the Garden Gate, Pink of My Joan." All these testify to the affectionate an Intimate friendship felt for this larghing and intimate friendship felt for this larghing and fairly speaking little garden face, not the least of whose endearing qualities is that, after a half-warm, snow-melting week in early spring, January or February, this brightsome, little "delight" often opens a tiny blossom to greet and cheer us —a true " Jump-Up-and-Kiss-Me."

THE NEW PEACH DISEASE. The disease called Little Peach is giving serious trouble to orchardists in New York and Michigan, and the subject is being investigated by Government experts. The cause is due, in part at least, to a fungous growth which atin part at least, to a fungous growth which attacks the roots, but the cause has not been positively proved. The maindy somewhat resembles peach yellows in its effect. The main symptoms are the small size of the fruit without special spots or blotches; the general feebleness and final yellowing of the trees and their gradual decline and death without apparent cause. The disease often spreads in a circle from the tree first attacked. The spread is slow, generally taking from three to five years or more to spread through an orchard. The only remedy yet disthrough an orchard. The only remedy yet dis covered is to pull out the diseased trees as soon as the first symptoms appear, and this course is the one urged by the agents of the department.

without board, \$280; in harvest, by the day, \$1.55 household help, female, with board, \$2.35 a week. The chief points for insuring a good lawn are careful feeding and regular cutting. Grass, like other field crops, requires piant food, and, as its root system is somewhat shallow, the plant food supplied must be in a highly available form. To prevent running to seed, the grass must be clipped regularly. When the hot sun beats upon it during July and August leave the clippings on the grass, to serve as a mulch. This is especially true for districts subject to a midsummer drought. Late summer clippings should be left as a mulch. During the hot days of July and August do not water the grass until quite late in A GOOD LAWN. August do not water the grass until quite late in the afternoon. If watered in the morning, it should be done between five and six o'clock. Light, sandy soil requires more protection from drought than a clayey soil. For the former the clipping mulch is important; but on the latter it frequently does more harm than good. In cases of moss growth in spots, due largely to a lack of potash and phosphates in the soil as well as to

dampness, the best treatment is to rake over thoroughly, and apply lime at the rate of two good handfuls to the square yard. PORK MAKING.

PORK MAKING.

One of the features of the pig, which is not sufficiently appreciated, is its prolificacy. While the hor-se, cow and sheep, as a rule, produce but one or two young annually, the pig may produce from sixteen to twenty-four, an enormous percentage of increase. To make the most out of pork, the old style of keeping pigs eighteen months or so before slaughtering is abandoned, and the animals are being fitted for the block at six or eight months. The first one hundred pounds of gain are made the cheapest, the second hundred pounds cost more, and so on increasingly, as far as one chooses to go. Economy would dictate, then, that certainly when two hundred pounds are reached the animal should be disposed of and a fresh start made with younger stock. The best breed is one which matures early, provided it is of good size. HARD PLOWING.

When the plow is hard to hold, it is safe to say that it is hard work for the teams to draw it. This may be because of roots or stones, in which case the cause is obvious, but if not, something else is wrong, and the cause should be found and the trouble remedied. It would be cheaper to get a new plow than to wear out plowmen and team with a plow in poor condition. But as often as not the trouble arises from the line of draft not being right. It would seem that any farmer being right. It would seem that any farmer should know if his plow "runs her nose into the ground," so that he found he had to bear his weight on the handles, or pulled out so that he had to lift it on to keep it in, whether it took too wide a furrow or too narrow a one, and should know how to remedy it, yet, we have known a farm hand to work all day with a plow when he was putting our more strength every hour than he would have used in a day's work with the same plow had he "hitched" the team properly.

-John D. Rockefeller has placed an order in Tarrytown for ten thousand evergreen trees, to be planted on his estate at Pocantico Hills. This is said to be the largest order of its kind ever given by one man. Last fall Mr. Rockefeller set out over five thousand maple trees.

I WILL IMPORT

Shropshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown, Hampshire, Dorset, Lincoln, Wensleydale or other show or breeding sheep and Short-horn or other breeds of cattle. Send orders soon to me care of Alfred Mansell & Co., Live Stock Exporters, Shrewsbury,

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

A NEW RECORD

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23 last when a high-grade Clydesdale gelding was sold for 3665 to Messrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of CLYDESDALES in America and we are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed and also in MHIRES, MUFFOLMS, HACK-NEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.

Call and see us or write. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis. Branches at Spokane, Wash., and Brandon Man.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

character making it most pernicious in cultitrated land. The only way entirely to get rid of
it its by forking the ground over carefully, and
ploking it out piece by piece. Even the smallest
bit left in the ground will start into growth.

THE TOMATO CROP.

Tomato plants should be transplanted once or
twice before being set in the field. The safe rule
for settling along the latitude of Boston is June
10. but they may be set a little earlier in ordinary
seasons if the grower is prepared to run a
little risk, or to protect his plants with old
crates or straw when frost is threatened. Deep
soil thoroughly worked and liberally manured
will suit tomatoes. Cultivation should be thorough and no weeds allowed to grow. Some
kinds need the support of a trellis or a mulch of
straw to keep the fruit off the ground and prevent rotting, but the stocky kinds, like Dwarf
Champion, need no support. When transplanted,
the tomatoes should be at least two inches high,
but should not be so far forward as to be in
blossom.

TRANSPLANTING.

Young plants should not b + moved until the
seed leaves give place to the true leaves, which

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY E. RYAN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Cornelius Ryan of 80 merville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness. Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM KIMBALL, late of Wilton, in the State of New Hampshire, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex.

WHERKAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to May K. Barrett of Wilton, in said State of New Hampshire, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusettes Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntires, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one housand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. To the heira-at-law and all other persons in-terested in the estate of CATHERINE E. ROB-ERTS, late of Medford, in said County, de-

terested in the estate of CATHERINE E. ROBERTS, late of Medford, in said County, deceased.

WHERKAS, Milton F. Roberts, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has
presented to said Court his petition for license
to sell at public auction the whole of a parcel of
the real estate of said deceased for the payment
of debts and charges of administration, and for
other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County, on the
nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock
in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have,
why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this
citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at
least, before said Court, or by publishing the same
once in each week, for three successive weeks, in
the MASACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper
published in Boston, the last publication to be
one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHAELES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire.
First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of
June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and
four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. FRANK W. COTTON, Prop., Manilla, Ind.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH L. HAVEN, late of Waterville, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by William H. Spencer, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine, duly authenticaed, representing that at the time of her death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex. and which said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, on the said county of Middlesex, on the said county of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Zsquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To FELIX CONLAN, executor of the will of Elizabeth McLaughlin, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent:

YOU are hereby ordered to notify all known creditors of said insolvent estate that the Court will receive and examine all claims of creditors against said insolvent estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, and for said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, and ne o'clock in the forencon, respectively, that they may then and there present and prove their claims.

And you are ordered to give to all known creditors at least seven days written notice, by mail or otherwise, of the time and place of each meeting, and cause notices to be published once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said meeting.

Six months from the date hereof are allowed to creditors within which to present and prove their claims.

You will make return hereof, with your doings

creditors within which to present and provided aims.
You will make return hereof, with your doings hereon, on or before the date of said first meeting, July 12, 1904.
Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX. SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kiu, and all other persons int-rested in the estate of ANN MAL-VINA ALDEN, late of Medford, in said County,

VINA ALDEN, late of Medford, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been preserted to said Court, for Probate, by Blanche J. Lubin, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executr x therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week. fr three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a new-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire,
First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of
June, in the year one thousand nine hundred
and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

WANTED AT ONCE—Strong, neat, willing girl to assist in general housework. Fair wages, good home and considerate treatment. Recommendations as to character necessary. Apply to MRS. FRANCIS D. DUNBAR, Canton, Mass.

WEDDING announcements and invitations. correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Two Protestant middle-aged women or invalids to board reasonable in private family; good, pleasant, healthy location and society: five minutes walk to cars. E. R. FAY, Winter Street, Framingham Centre, Mass. DICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Prints all prices; \$3.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

NGUS Bull for Sale—Registered, 20 months old price, \$85. E. A. MOYER, Rural Route 1, Arcola

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City.

OSITION as working foreman on farm, by married man; had experience farming for self. S. M. FAULKNER, Box 302, Holliston, Mass. MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BEVANS, Washington Depot, Ct.

XPERIENCED milkman wants position in or around Boston. T. B. MURPHY, Spear St. Dairy Burlington, Vt.

GOOD man on farm wanted; must be good milker; competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price per month. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattleboro, Vt. MBIT OUS man and wife, or single man, withou children, for steady work on farm; good tene ment; no cows, no smoking, no liquor: must be extra good ox teamster. DAVID BOOTH, Stratford, Ct.

BRIGHT, quick boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to work on a market garden. Address 129 BOWLES ST Springfield, Mass.

GOOD, reliable man to work on farm; good milker and teamster; references expected. M. M WOOD, P. O. Box, Waterbury, Ct.



Attracts considerable attention, especially if everything is in keeping. A harness, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will nou. ish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Perfectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. K. PARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

COTTON HILL SCOTCH SHORT-HORNS. Of the best strains of breeding. Stock bull IMP. RUDDINGTON STAR 150761, a grandson of Scottish Archer on one side and Star of Morn ing on the other. Young stock for sale.

Our Domes.

Influenza Contagious.

Influenza is met with at all seasons of the year; in fact, it sometimes makes its pres ence more than usually felt during the sumnonths. It is not a disease of the po for it attacks all classes of the comm

The reason for this is that influenza is a most infectious disease. When it attacks one member of a household it generally seizes upon some, if not all, of the others, unless they take immediate measures to guard themselves against it. A patient with influenza renders his sickroom infect ive to all who enter it, but the nurse is the is most liable to be attacked, and hence it is she who needs to exercise the

reatest amount of vigilance.

The patient must go off to bed as soon as the symptoms appear. Influenza is not a disease to trifle with. It cannot be "thrown off," as some people seem to imagine. To attempt to do so is to court disaster. The sufferer should, therefore, be kept warm in bed. At the outset he should be given warm drinks, such as hot bovril or milk. Often a glass of whiskey and milk acts as a powerful stimulant and enables the patient

Next morning, if there is no abatement of the symptoms, the medical attendant should be summoned, and the management of the case left entirely in his hands. A few suggestions, however, as to feeding and stimulation will not be amiss.

At first feverishness is always a marked feature of the disease, and so we must restrict the diet entirely to milk. The patient should take four or five pints in the twentyfour hours. In a day or two chicken or mutton broth may be added, with light custards, and perhaps an egg. Later still chicken, fish, poached eggs on toast and puddings such as sago, tapioca and rice may be given. During convalescence the patient should be well fed with such articles of diet as roast mutton and beef, grilled steaks and chops, eggs, fish, fowl, milk puddings, macaroni and cream, with a glass of hot boyril at intervals.

Stimulants are often required during the course of the disease. Champagne is one of the best, but good brandy or whiskey will serve the same purpose. Generally speaking, beef and malt wines and similar compounds are to be avoided, and a good port to be preferred as being more effica cious as well as cheaper in the long run. During the convalescent stage, which is frequently greatly prolonged, port wine and stout will be found valuable adjuncts to treatment. Of the latter, a pint a day may be taken-one-half in the forenoon and the other at bedtime.

A change of air and scene is often advisable, especially where the patient is depressed and where the heart remains weak. In every case prolonged rest from work i absolutely essential, otherwise the patient is apt to suffer later on from the after effects

Although influenza is a very subtle dis ease, much may be done to prevent its occurrence. When it is known to be preva lent, care must be taken not to expose one's self needlessly to chills. Public gather- that the iceman is again making his daily ings should be avoided as much as possible, while tram cars should be shunned. A few grains of quinine may be taken as a preventive every morning, and food should be taken with more than ordinary regularity. This should be as nourishing as possible A cup of hot boyril may be taken as a stimu

lant before retiring for the night. When the disease manifests itself in the family the patient should be immediately isolated and every possible care taken to prevent its spread. The patient's dripking vessel should be kept separate, while hand kerchiefs should be plunged into boiling water before being sent to the laundry. We first set of figures and multiply them by it. believe it is possible for those coming in Then turn the piece of ice up on its side, contact with an influenza patient to carry disease to a third party without being af- of inches under the result of the multiplifected themselves, and consequently due cation, and multiply it by this measurecare must always be taken to prevent the ment. Now divide the result by 30.16, the conveyance of the disease in this way.

Above all things, its truly infectious nature ought to be borne in mind, as well as the dangers that may result from neglect. ing to secure skillful treatment for the patient from the very outset of this treacherous disease.-The Scotsman.

The Value of Sound Sleep and How to Obtain It.

Most persons know from experience that normal health and strength cannot be maintained without regular and natural sleep. A. G. Koester, M. D., in the current nun ber of Vim. writes interestingly on the at retail for five and ten cents-fifteer subject and gives hints of value to those who have difficulty in obtaining what he calls "the special provision whereby nature is given a chance to 'catch up,' as it were, and make amend for the terrific drains which constantly sap the vital forces during

The two material conditions that particularly contribute toward sound and refreshing sleep are proper ventilation and proper lighting of sleeping apartments. Most peo ple of intelligence now sleep with a window open the year around. But one window is not enough. It should at least be lowered from the top and raised from the bottom. as two apertures are essential, one for the ingress of pure air and the other for the egress of polluted air.

To procure perfect circulation, however, and a change of air as rapid as is the exhalation from the sleeper's lungs, two windows should be open, one on each side of the room, or the second one may be in an adjoining room. To prove the need of this let a person who has been out in the open air walk into your house and enter your bedroom before you have risen in the morning. If you have been going on the one window ventilation plan, his nostrils will promptly detect it, and he can tell you what you yourself will not be able to discernthat your room is close and ill smelling Try the two-window plan, and your visitor will be able to report your surroundings

fresh and sweet smelling.
But many of us who have learned the lesson of proper ventilation have given the subject of lighting no thought. Just as surely as you cannot sleep properly in air that poisons the blood, you cannot sleep properly facing the light. It irritates the entire nervous system, and nerve energy is too precious to be parted with unnecessarily. The result is that the sleep is not deep and undisturbed, and nature is proportion ately hampered in her repair work. This happens in a harmful degree even though you may not realize it sufficiently to awaken. And it happens, of course, when the gray s stealing through your window in your last hour or two of sleep, the very time when the brain should be getting its best rest and upbuilding. You may receive the effect in a headache the next day, or you may get it in impaired digestion. For on depends upon sleep. If the cells

that are concerned in the stomach opera-

tions are not built up, they cannot work

Now the remedy for this lies in the arrangement of your sleeping-room. Do not, for your very health's sake, try to correct for your very health's sake, try to correct it by darkening the window with curtains, for that ahuts out the life-giving fresh air. Let your windows alone. But simply turn the bed about so that you do not face the light. If there is no other way to compass the purpose, it can be done by placing the headboard of the bed against the window. And this will serve a double object in that it will also act as a protection against the draught. If it is a modern brass bed without the headboard, hang a blanket or quilt over the top railing. Quite possibly some one may remark that the room will not look so well. Perhaps it will not. But life is more important. And just remember that it is the prolongation of human life that you are aiming at through the right conditions for sleep, proper lighting and proper ventilation. Some day when archi-tects learn to build houses for the accommodation of people, instead of, as now, foreing people to accommodate themselves to houses, all of these emergencies that befall in the natural course of living will be arranged for. Until then we must make the

are gravely, sinfully delinquent, that is, in the matter of letting the light shine in a sleeper's eyes. We cannot lay the blame to the architect's, nor anywhere also better the state of the architect's, nor anywhere also better the state of the state our own carelessness. And, worst of all, little children are the helpless victims. How often is a baby allowed to lie flat on its back in a cradle or a carriage with its face lifted to a glare of light? It is worse than it could possibly be for an adult, for he will know enough to turn over or otherwise shield his eyes with the bed coverings. It is a wrong, a great wrong. The light not only interferes with the baby's sound sleep, but it in many cases directly affects the optic nerves and impairs the organ of sight. And so we have many little children wear-

Weight of a Piece of ice. "Humph! It doesn't look as if there were twenty-five pounds in that piece," claimed a housewife on the fourth floor of a Harlem flat-house, the other day, as she pulled a dripping piece of ice from the dumbwaiter into her apron. "It doesn't feel as if it weighed that much either. A person's right in the grip of these icemen. If that's the way 'trusts,' as my husband calls 'em, do business, I say the men ought to make some laws that would stop the

trusts. I tell the iceman that I don't think he is giving me what I order, and he says, 'Well, madam, if you don't think you are getting what you order, why, weigh it yourself.' He knows as well as I do that I haven't any scales that I can weigh ice with. Most people don't have 'em, and that's the way he gets around 'em. I wish some one would tell me how to find out how much ice I have when I can't weigh it," she concluded, as the ice tumbled into the refrigerator and thumped

against the zinc lining.
This, doubtless, is the soliloquy of many woman in New York and elsewhere, now rounds. It is not necessary to have a pair of scales to determine if the piece of ice served is the amount ordered or not. A foot rule, coupled with a little figuring, will inform one of any shortage or excess that amounts to anything. A pound of ice contains 30.16 cubic inches. In order to find out approximately how many pounds there are in a given piece, lay the foot rule along one edge of the chunk.

Jot the number of inches down on a sheet
of paper. Then going around the corner of the piece measure the length of the end. Put the number of inches down under the first set of figures and multiply them by it. and measure its thickness. Put the numbe

number of pounds in the chunk. For instance, suppose the piece of ice to be 9 inches long, 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Multiply 9 by 8. This equals 72 Multiply the 72 by 6. The result is 432. Divide this by 30.16. The result will show that there is almost exactly 143 pounds in

the piece. For the convenience of those who would like to fasten on the side of their refrigerator a table of the dimensions of a number of different shaped pieces of ice of the weights which are ordinarily sold this year pounds and thirty pounds-and of a fifty pound piece, the following is given, the first figure in each case being the thickness of the cake of ice.

15-pound piece. 30-pound piece. 50-| 30-pound piece. | 30-pound p 13x6x5\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches 13x11x6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches 13x11x10\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches 14x11x6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches 14x11x9\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches -New York Tribune.

How to Test Coffee.

Genuine roasted coffee, of no matter what quality, will not impart its color to cold water, nor will the bean lose its smooth sur face or hard, tough consistency when subjected to a soaking of any duration; whereas chicory and other imitations beome soft and spongy when soaked and render the water muddy, so that it is only necessary to give the suspect a bath to determine its genuineness. Of course, the bean must be tried before grinding, and the water must be cold, otherwise the test will not be conclusive.

To one who is a lover of the steaming beverage that invigorates without intoxicating, or, on the other hand, one experienced in handling coffee, the postrils and palate are sufficient to detect the spurious ean; for human ingenuity, while successful to a high degree in simulating the appearance of the real bean, fails when it es to producing the aroma and flavor; and it is for this reason that the artificial product cannot stand alone.-Good House keeping.

Total Absence of Memory.

"What are the causes of apparently healthy persons suddenly losing 'their identity?'" was a question which a cele-brated brain specialist dealt with recently in the hope that the results of his researche and his advice might prove of benefit to the

The physician recalled some remarkable cases of what are known as "psychical changes," which have recently come to his notice, including the experience of a man a few days ago who entered the Record office, in Chancery Lane, and announced to an as-tonished official that " he did not know who he was, as he had lost his memory." Another case was that of a young wo

who wandered from her home at Claston to Finsbury, a distance of thirty miles, and fundaded to the police at the latter place a name which she "thought to be her father's." A telegram, however, sent to that address was returned "unknown."

A third illustration of these curious psychological phenomena was that of a clergy-man, who, after withdrawing from his bank a substantial sum of money with which to complete the purchase of a piece of land, entered a tramway car. From that moment his mind became a blank, and he wandered three hundred miles to a large town, where with the money he bought a stationer's shop and erected a sign bearing the name of "Brown."

After six weeks a customer entered, and addressing the man behind the counter as "Mr. Brown," asked to be supplied with some small articles of stationery. The proprietor replied that his name was not Brown, but Bourne, and that he knew noth-

ing about the business.
"The man had suddenly awakened from his prolonged lapse of memory," added the

No less remarkable was the case of a London man who traveled to Leeds to fill a sit uation which he had been very anxious to obtain. He had a brief and satisfactory in-

the unconscious man had carefully and accurately relabeled his luggage for the address he had previously occupied in Lon-

"As a matter of fact," explained the physician, "these persons behave in quite a rational way, although they are really unconscious all the time. They spend money carefully, and eat and sleep with their customary regularity. They are but partly "The brain is commonly regarded as

single organ. It is in reality a collection of parts, different and distinct, but closely related to each other, and connected with every portion of the body by nerves. In nontechnical phraseology certain of these cerebral sub-divisions become impaired

where cases of 'lost identity' occur. "In cases where the sight of a printed word fails to revive memory, the disease in known as 'word blindness,' and instance when a word spoken is not appreciated memory, are known as 'word deafness. The latter patients are unable to utter s sound, and yet can write very intelligen letters. The auditory word centre of the brain refuses to act.

"Again, there are cases where people are not capable of either speaking or writing the words which they nevertheless remem ber. Hence the large number of lost per sons who cannot furnish the authorities

with their own names. Very common are the cases where persons forget events that have just occurred and yet retain excellent impressions of things that happened years ago and impart knowledge which was acquired in their childhood and had long been forgotten. One man who was professionally treated could not remember his own name, but ould recite whole chapters of the Bible.

"The development of many of these cases could be checked," proceeded the doctor, if their friends sought timely advice Memory' is regulated by the amount of attention which a person is able at the time to give to the subject to be remembered. This power of attention is greatly dimin ished by disease. An ill-nourished body mplies an ill-nourished brain. Malnutri tion is a frequent cause of brain failure and nsequent 'loss of identity.'

" Various fevers, influenza and all kinds of mental shock and blows upon the head may have these unfortunate results. Overwork, especially when accompanied by worries or domestic anxiety, is a factor to be reckoned with. But, above all, the persons most liable to sudden 'loss of identity ' are those of an epileptic tendency number of cubic inches in a pound of ice. | although it is difficult to reconcile a pro and the result of this operation will be the tracted lapse of memory with this cause.

Domestic Hints.

GREEN TOMATOES

Fried green tomatoes are a new accompani-ment to steak, and are said by those who have ment to steak, and are said by knose who have tried them to form a particularly happy combi-nation. They are cut in rather thick slices, salted and peppered and fried slowly in hot but-ter. They may be served on the platter with the steak, or as a side vegetable. Creamed green tomatoes are also commended. In this ease they are cut in slices, boiled in out fifteen minutes, then served with a rich cream sauce.

STRAWBERRY SOUFFLE.

Take equal portions of pulverized strawberries and bananas and sugar to taste, erring on the side of oversweetening to make allowance for the juice of the one large orange that goes with each quart of berries. Line the inside of a fruit it foams. Then pour over the cake and set in re-frigerator to thoroughly cool.

APPLE WATER ICK. Pare and core some fine apples, cut in pieces into a preserving pan with sufficient water for them to float; boil until reduced to a marmalade and strain. To one pint of apple water add one half pint of syrup, juice of a Jemon and a little water; when cold, freeze.

MIXED PICKLE. Two gallons chopped cabbage and green tom toes, one pint of chopped onions, five tablespoor fuls of ground mustard, three gills of white mu fuls of ground mustard, three gills of white mus tard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground pepper two tablespoonfuls allspice, two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, one pound [brown sugar, one tablespoonful celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of turmeric, three quarts of the best cider vinegar Put all in a kettle and boil well.

SWEETBREAD AND CELERY SALAD. Sweetbread and celery salad is made exactly ike chicken salad, substituting sweetbreads for chicken. The sweetbreads are prepared in the usual manner, shredding and parboiling them. Mix with mayonnaise, and serve on lettuce leaves. A nice garnish is a large green pepper cut in fine strips or circles. Red peppers are equally good, as far as looks go, but the green ombination is better eating.

JOHNNY CAKES. One cup of Indian meal, a pinch of salt, butte the size of a walnut; pour over this enough boil-ing water to make a stiff batter, after being well stirred. Set for three or four minutes in a dish of boiling water; then thin with sweet milk until the batter drops easily from the spoor Put on a hot, buttered griddle in spoonfuls, and when brown turn them over and brown the other side. This will make six good-sized cakes Water may be used in place of the milk, but the cakes will not brown so nicely in that case.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear, should be given little toothbrushes with very soft bristles, and should be taught to use do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the do use them. But as to infants, the tollet of the mouth mustibe performed for them, and should never be neglected. For this purpose a little was of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away or rather burned. When the baby has its bath, the mouth should as a matter of routine be washed very gently with a matter of routine be washed very gently with a matter of routine be washed very gently with a lice motives to form yokes and trimmings. It is common trimmings. It is common trimmings. It is common trimmings. It is common to the seems as if human ingenuity had exhausted its account this season.

So The elbow sleeve does not lose favor. An embroidered Swiss gown has short sleeves, plaited and the direction of higher spiritual forces; under the sight and the direction of higher spiritual powers. Everything with good color, good bone, lengthy and strictly Queen Quality Herd of Registered that we are, now and here, in the spirit; acted upon by spiritual forces; under the sight and the direction of higher spiritual powers. Everything with good color, good bone, lengthy and strictly Queen Quality Herd of Registered that we are, now and here, in the spiritual forces; under the sight and the direction of higher spiritual powers. Everything with good color, good bone, lengthy and strictly Queen Quality Herd of Registered that we are, now and here, in the spiritual forces; under the sight and the direction of higher spiritual forces; and the direction of higher spiritual forces are forced.

So The elbow sleeve does not lose favor. An embroid and the direction of higher spiritual forces; and the direction of higher spiritual forces; and the direction of higher spiritual forces are forced. The second favor are forced for the spiritual forces are forced forced forced forced favor. An embroid favor forced favor forced favor forced favor forced favor forced favor forced

A salad dressing warranted to keep better A saind dressing warranted to keep better than mayonnaise comes from England. Bit together in a small saucepan a teaspoonful of sugar, a little sait and dry mustard, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and three of cream. Stir well and add two beaten egg yolks. Place in a double boiler and stir until the mixture is like

When a fire is made out of doors for boiling coffee try roasting eggs in the old-fashioned way. Haif bury the eggs in the hot ashes, placing them in an upright position. When a drop cozes out in the top of the shell they are ready

Any cold whitefish may be made into an ac Any cold whitenan may be made into an acceptable entree by being treated a la Newburg. A little white wine, in whicheloves and allispice have been steeped, may be added just before the sauce is poured over the fish. It should then simmer till warmed without being boiled.

On a long railway journey a woman can keep the dust and dirt from her hat by placing it in a large paper bag and hanging it up. A useful bag for a wet wash cloth or spouge can be made of rubber, the outside being covered with plain or table silk. fancy silk.

Egg barley is a dainty soup paste which is an agreeable change from noodles, macaroni, spa-ghetti and similar compounds. To make, pre-pare as for noodles, save that one-third more flour is to be kneaded into the dough. This must be so firm that it can be grated on a large grater or chopped into the tiniest of kernels with a chopping knife. These are then spread in a tin plate and allowed to become a light golden tint in the oven. Strain the soup and put over the fire. When it boils put in the egg barley and let it remain till it begins to float on

For a youngster, who has to spend the summe in town, there are few more delightful amuse-ments to be had than the sand box and the ocean tub, or whatever one chooses to call it. The sand box every one knows about, but the other seems to be the invention of a bright contributor to The Home Science Magazine. A tub, the bottom of which was first covered with fine white bottom of which was first covered with fine white sand, was half filled with clear spring water, in which a cupful of sea salt had been dissolved. In this the little boy of two, clad only in a woolen band and thin gingham rompers, played all through the fierce heat of last summer. He dabbled, he waded, he sailed peabod boats. The water seemed to cool his pulse and quiet his nerves, for he did not have a fretful moment, and contact with the not have a fretful moment, and contact with the salt water seemed to have a tonic effect, for he salt water seemed to nave a tonic enect, in no never ate or slept better. Rosy, happy and con-tented, like Diogenes, he "dwelt in his tub." The fact that this little lad could play under the shade of his own tree does not vitiate the experishade of his own tree does not vitiate the experi-ment for any home, whether in the city or country, provided there is room in it for a tub of salt

In severe paroxysms of coughing, either coughs, colds or consumption, one or two table-spoonfuls of pure giveerin in pure rye whiskey or hot, rich cream will afford almost immediate relief; and to the consumptive a panacea is found by daily using glycerin internally in the propor-tion of one part powdered willow charcoal and

two parts of glycerin. A mixture of red lead, Indian meal and mo

lasses will be eagerly eaten by cockroaches and will soon exterminate them. Scatter cucumber peelings around the parts of the house troubled with these vermin and they will immediately dis-appear. Borax is the best cockroach preventative yet discovered. It is perfectly harmless to human beings, unless taken in large quantities. The insects have a great aversion to it and will never return where it has once been scattered. A good home remedy for cockroaches is as follows: Make a strong tea of poke root. When the strength is extracted, remove the roots; mix the liquor with molasses, and spread it on large dishes or thin pieces of board and put then in the places where the insects frequent and they will be slain by thousands. The boiled roots, laid on your closet shelves, will assist in keeping them away.

Fashion Dotes.

... Organdie and flowered muslins are used for natinees. They are especially attractive when ombined freely with white lace. The pale-tinted batistes and dimities are also good, their laur dering qualities recommending them.

. The negligee plays no small part in the sum mer wardrobe of the woman of leisure. No girl or woman who has the smallest regard for herself or for her family will ever show herself outif the day be warm no one will criticise her if she green velvet, and was ornamented with small to resist the vibrations of Spirit, and thus make wear a loose, comfortable negligee about her morning duties. Some of these shown in the shops are really exquisite little garments. One of fine white lawn had a deep, square yoke made of alternate rows of narrow nainsook insertion nd German Valenciennes lace, the latter as and a half wide. The lace strips were carried to the hem and between them the white lawn was laid in tiny plats for fullness. The heart-shaped opening of the neck was laced across with plak baby ribbon, and a full jabot of lace was brought down the front. The sleeves were made of alternate insertion and embroidery, with a deep fall of lace below the elbow

•• Another was made of strips of mull em-broidery, with a large pink dot and a little pink in the scroll-like border. This was alternated with plain white mull in small tucks to form the upper or yoke part. A deep ruffle of the embroidered mull made the body of the garment and a similar ruffle formed the elbow sleeves.

. Nothing is daintier for these little affairs than dotted swiss. A simple example. dish with lady fingers moistened with Maras-chino, and beat up the fruit with an egg whip till tiny, hand run tucks to a depth of five inches. The rest of the garment hung full and plain to the hem, which was attached by a line of fine beading, like hem stitching. The round neck had a leaf-like design of point de Venise embroid ery inset among the little tucks, and above was a line of nainsook beading through which was run uch-wide pink wash ribbon, the ribbon tied in a

. Some of the Commencement dresses seen a°s Some of the Commencement dresses seen this year are charmingly simple, and yet so artis-tic as to furnish models for garden party and other festive summer gowns. One dotted, Swiss gown was a beauty. It was made with a double skirt, each having groups of small tucks half way down, alternated with two-inch bands of Valenciennes insertion, these extending the full length of the skirts. The bottom was finished with a Valenciennes. The waist had an under blouse of insertion and tucks, over which was a very ample bertha, almost a bolero, pointed back and front, and trimmed with lace. A knotted girdle of palest blue liberty satin gave a touch of color to the gown.

. Equally pretty was a white mull gown with plain shirred skirt. There were five-inch tucks a plant shifted sairt. Here were hee inch tucks above the hem, under each of which was an edging of Valenciennes, laid on without any fullness. The waist had a collar and fancy yoke of lace and needlework, while a band of the same was used for the belt. The waist had four crosswise tucks about two inches apart, edged with lace as on the skirt. The sleeves were very full and were tucked to match the waist, being gathered into deep cuffs of needlework and lace

••• The trimmings of some of the thin gown are intricate combinations of lace and em proidery, the effect of which is much richer the a written description can convey. An organdie gown, white, with great bunches of pale red and gold poppies strewn over the surface, was trimmed with bands of sheer white lawn edged on either side with narrow lace insertion. The bards were about an inch and a half wide, and were put on in a double row high in the back and crossed in diamond shape in front. The waist decoration was similar. Narrow lace insertion oined with beading or finest seaming is pretty and lace edging joined on the straight side with seaming is prettier still. All kinds of needlework stitches are combined with lace insertion and lace motives to form yokes and trimmings. I seems as if human ingenuity had exhausted it self in this direction this season.

is a double ruffle of white organdle, lace edged. This is a favorite form of the short sleeve and is immensely becoming. Sometimes the full sleeve is gathered into a wide, straight ouf, itself loose, lace ruffles falling beneath. A number of lightweight wool gowns have short tacket sleeves made after this fashion. The lace ruffles are expensive, but are pretty enough to warrant the extra outlay. xtra outlay.

e°s. The long sleeve, open and flaring at the bottom, shows off the undersleeve well. Many taffeta and other slik walking gowns are made with this kind of sleeve. A handsome gray with this kind of sleeve. A handsome gray Shanghal with self-colored polka dots had a skirt with a graduated front panel, quite narrow at the waist line, trimmed with one wide flounce, and four narrow ruffles or frilled bands set wide apart, so that the top ruffle was at the hips. The waist was a blouse cut round in the neck and worn with a tucked thin white guimpe and stock. A bertha collar with eight points or tabs finished the waist. The sleeves were wrist long, and finished with bound scallops. White undersleeves matching the guimpe were gathered into a narrow cuff.

. With the Russians losing all their ships and es, With the Russians losing an electronic suffering defeat after defeat on land, it is hard to tell why the French milliners insist upon giving Russian names to the new colors. Several new ones are known as troika, Strogoff and Skobeloff, and there are blues and browns named for Rus-sian commanders, according to the Military Trade Review. One is tempted to commit an odious neview. One is tempted to commit an odious pun and suggest that many of the generals are themselves destined for shades. The French are very ingenuous in these matters. Radium gray is the latest. We have also a radium lining silk and a ribbon called radium. They come in a variety of colors and possess a high, metallic lustre.

a a The soft, lustrous silk known as chiffon taffets has been one of the favorite fabrics for bridemaids' dresses this season, and a great many handsome dinner and dancing frocks have been made of it. In pastel shades of pink, blue, mauve and corn color nothing is prettler. A pink chiffon taffeta evening gown was one of the most chimon tameta evening gown was one of the most striking of several beautiful gowns worn in a re-cent successful play. The skirt had a shirred hip yoke meeting a plain front panel, and was very long all around. The deep hem had a fac-ing of cloth of gold, and above this was a garn-ture of cloth of gold heavily embroidered and spangled with Rhinestones. The bodice was draped, and had a garniture outlining the low corsage of the embroidered cloth of gold. Inside of this was a frilling of cream lace. The sleeves were short puffs, finished with three frills of silk edged with lace.

e*e Chiffon taffeta in darker tones makes beau-tiful house gowns. A gray blue with a tiny in-visible check of white was made into a charming rock. The skirt was plaited and was made to escape the ground. The bodice had a square yoke of narrow box plaits, back and front, the entire lower part of the bodice being of heavy lace, dyed to match the taffeta. The stock and sleeve ruffles were also of the dyed lace, and a crush girdle of dark blue suede with a very large gilt buckle was worn. ••• A dark gray dress that may have been made

of chiffon taffeta or messaline was seen. It was notable for being one of the few new gowns with a pronounced train, most of the season's gowns, even the handsomest carriage and racing gowns, being made with a wide sweep all around, but no train. This gown had a hip yoke which was continued as a tront panel. The rest of the skirt was plaited, and was trimmed with narrow bands of silk in groups of three. The short Eton coat was also plaited under a shallow yoke which continued in a long shoulder band. The coat was collarless and had a scarf of some kind of soft material, liberty or chiffon, laced through the edge of the yoke, and down the front of the coat. There was a high crush girdle. A blouse of cream embroidered batiste was worn, showing well in the front. The plaited, bell-shaped sleeves were three-quarter length, and under them the voluminous sleeves of the batiste . There is every indication that the basque

lice will be the next thing worn. The pointed crush girdles were the first indication, for they certainly gave the blouse waist a basque effect, and their popularity proved that women wel-comed the change. Many of the fitted jackets and Etons are practically basques, and in some of the newest gowns the jacket is not meant to be removed, but is worn over a guimpe or tucker of thin material. A very handsome cloth gown, with a satin finish was of a soft tan color with a satin fursh was of a soft tan color com-bined with green. The skirt was plaited all around, the plaits being very full in the back, so that no sheath effect was noted. The jacket was laid in tiny plaits on the shoulder and was full over the bust. It was held tight below that and around the waist by a corselet arrangement of green and tan-colored braid, touched with gold. A faunty little waistcoat was double-breasted and fastened with gold buttons. The collar was gold buttons. The jacket opened directoire fashion over a lace-frilled blouse. The large sleeves were three-quarter length and were finished with deep frills of lace.

. Some daring color combinations in the in pale lavender chip was covered with crimson roses, with a few pink ones for variety. Not a scrap of toliage, nor a bit of ribbon softened the contrast. The effect was pleasing, if a little striking. A pale blue wide hat had the entire crown covered with purple pansies. The inside brim of the hat was white maline. A tur ban of white chip had a crown of pansies, while a gorgeous green bird of paradise with a yellow nead trimmed the side.-N. Y. Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. You are the visible form of an endless stream of vitality and energy. The Holy Spirit of love broods over you and is willing to give you of its almighty strength. God is your life. God is your intelligence. The gift of eternal life is yours as fast as you can appropriate it. There is no imitation placed over you by the love of God You are as unlimited as your source, and you can think yourself into freer channels of life and expression. You will feel the glowing fire of th divine presence as it begins its work of regen erating your physical nature, and the thrill of the heavenly vitality will convince you that your

ody is the kingdom of heavenly bliss.'

[Walter de Voe, in "Healing Currents."] "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers," says the apostle: "For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." St. Paul goes on to say that whosoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; do that which is good, and one need not be afraid of the power; "but if thou do that which is evil, be afraid"; and he proceeds further to explain that love, which worketh no ill, is the fulfilling of the law, and his final injunction in this connection is " to put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."

There is a wonderful interest in these exortations, an intellectual and speculative interest as well as that of the purely ethical. What are those "higher powers" to which every soul should be subject? The apostie almost, himself, answers the question,-" For there is no power but of God," and "the powers there be are ordained of God,"-and these powers are not to be resisted. Then comes the plain, direct assurance that those who do good need have no fear of these powers; but let him that does evil, be afraid. Evidently the apostle means to convey the idea of the intense potency, the irresistible energy, the controlling direction of those mystic powers.

These assertions cannot but group them selves in thought, also, with that passage regarding the "cloud of witnesses that doth compass us round about." All these and countless other passages, all combine toward supporting one great affirmative

are toward that which is lofty and pure and noble, he need have no fear of those mighty powers that surround him. "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." Thus may it receive of their potency and be filled with their quality. But if the soul is evil, these powers are irresistible to crush and torture

t. The only possible life that can be in the true sense of the term life-is that which is good. The moment it become it is paralyzed. That which is good, alone, has energy; the immortal electric vitality which kindles and communicates. is decay, corruption, inertness, death these great ethical truths are easily translatable into the scientific aspects of truth, We are living in an atmosphere surrounded by and interpenetrated with the ethereal atmosphere. In this ethereal atmosphere dwell ethereal beings. Beyond this,-in a still finer and more subtle ethereal realm dwell still finer and higher peings,-the angelic powers,-those higher powers to which every soul must be subject. And hese interpenetrated realms spirit to spirit speaks; spirit with spirit holds commu spirit is subject to mutual spiritual infinences; it is all a world of the most intense form of potencies—the potencies of thought and aspiration. And with these,—let no one be afraid. Though he dwell amid the most irresistible and all mastering energies and powers,—yet, yet,—with absolute un-swerving fidelity to the right; absolute al. legiance to that which is good, no one need

Here, too, is the secret of health as well. There is a book just published entitled "Healing Currents," by Walter de Voe, that is certainly one of most exceptional value in its wise adjustment and relation between the physical and spiritual planes of life. We find Mr. de Voe giving such passages as these:

"Spend some time daily in thinking and speak. ing truth for yourself, with confidence that you are co-operating with the Father in building a divine temple for His presence to inhabit. Think

thus: "I am in the midst of the almighty forces of God that are all working for my good. All are working for my prosperity. I will with all the power of my mind and soul that all my affairs hall quickly arrange themselves for the demonstration of my prosperity. All that is mine shall come to me, and there is no one with any power to withhold my own from me. Love and justice reign supreme in all my world. All is Good.
God the Good protects, sustains and prospers
me now and at all times. I recognize only the good in all beings. My faith is grounded and unalterably fixed in the Good, and thus my faith will conquer every belief of evil, and I will by my true faith held myself in unity with the powerful Mind of God."

"I am living in the midst of an ocean of vitalityand intelligence. In God I live and move and have my being. I am breathing this vitality and strength every moment, asleep or awake. I am n tune will all nature and with the healing power of God, and all things are giving me of their life and energy. I see and feel that the whole universe is a vast sea of life and energy and beneficent intelligence and I am a magnet in the midst of it all, appropriating all that I need to build a perfect, healthy body and mind.

"If you desire to progress in spiritual power you will be obliged to build a thought body out of positive thoughts of truth."

And again we find this helpful passage:

"Spirituality consists in coming into sympathetic relationship with the Mind of God and thinking and feeling as His Spirit inspires, and in order to accomplish this our mind must be lifted above the limited conceptions which the race has evolved, and conceive of the Spirit of God in the Goodness of His eternal reality. If we comprehend that the motive from which His we comprehend that the motive from which His wisdom acts is universal love, we shall desire to bring our whole nature into accord with this su-preme Tone of life, and we shall see from this exalted standpoint that love and goodwill, not selfishness and condemnation, are the Christlike modes of expression.

" His Spirit is ever present in the positive states of the universal Mind, but until we grow to a positive degree of faith or knowledge, our mind is related only to the negative state of the universal Mind, and cannot feel, or respond to, the movements of the Spirit. Like the platinum wire in the glass bulb, we are glorified by our ability it manifest. As our mental structure becomes more and more positive with divine thoughts and feelings, we advance from negative to more positive states of spiritual life, until we gain a power of spiritual positiveness and resistance that enables us to stand upright as Sons of the Eternal, and feel the beatings of the waves of defice life against every particle of our spiritual nature. Verily, we must be almightily positive in love and truth if we would be able to polarize

There can be no question of the practical ossibility of thus living constantly in the the realms of truth, and righteousness and

harmony. The Brunswick, Boston.

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Doetry.

JACOB TO JOHN.

We've traveled on life's road, John, For fourscore years and more, And most of those we started with Have crossed the silent shore. All the boys we skated with, And all the girls so shy, That romped and sported many a day, Are gone but you and I.

II. Do you remember Will, John, Our trusted, firmest friend?
The wine-cup drove him to despair. And to untimely end.
And Loney Lumkins, Freddy Gore, and Ned, and stalwart Cy,
And Ned, and stalwart Cy,
was mates at school, John? They are all gone but you and 1.

III.
Do you mind the girls as well, John?
The lovely Lucy Long.
Whose voice attuned to melody, She sang the sweetest song, And Jennie Gray and Annie Lee. With rosy cheeks, bright eye? But all these maidens, once so gay, Are gone but you and I.

We've seen the smoke of battle, John, We've heard the cannon's roar, We've seen the lofty mountain peaks, We've trod the distant shore, But youthful friends we sported with And parted with a sigh, Who cheered our early youthful days, Are gone but you and I. We're waiting for the summons, John

To cross the silent shore, O'er which a mighty multitude Have bravely crossed before. We love kind Nature's handiworks. Sun, moon, and stars, and sky. But all the friends we started with Are gone but you and I.
Providence, R. I. T. NEWELL, M. D.

THE PEACE OF THE MOUNTAINS. I wish I could get the peace of the mountains

The mountains of God are ever still, full of rest; "Be quiet," they say, and lift their thoughts up The lark with his wings as he rises brushes their crest; They gather the rose of dawn, the glory of even; The night with her stars leans on them, breast to

her breast. I wish I could get the peace of the mountains into

And not to have all the world a trouble to me. I am full of frets and fatigues, angers and fears; I wish the mountains would tell me their secret

They have seen men born and die, all the work Pass like the leaves of autumn; Increase and de-

Run out and be done, and the nations wither and They have looked to God through all the days I wish I was still like the mountains, not vexed, full of fears.

Of natural things, and the years, like a glassful

The wind roars over them, singing up from the There is nothing that lasts, they say, but God and the soul. They have cowls of the mists and rain for their habits gray; The world's a dream, wherever the death bells

Nothing at all that matters but God and the soul; I wish I could get the peace of the mountains And not to have all the world a trouble to me.

THE 'COMMODATION TRAIN. I s'pose the through, trunk-line express that's so

It's like a streak o' lightnin' as it goes a-thun. derin' past— Is jes' the thing globe-trotters like; but none of it

in mine!
Give me the 'commodation on the Jonesville Junction line. We've only got one train a day: she's passenger

We gather at the depot for a visit with her crew.

There ain't a man or boy in town but knows Conductor Briggs And Engineer Einathan Clark and Fireman

He's got one time or other while a-couplin' up

Them fellers, trav'lin' up and down the road year after year,
And haulin' lots of drummers, too, are purty

sure to hear The finest yarns a-goin'; they can tell 'em, too-To hear 'em talk is 'bout as good as bein' at a out of date."

My nephew, born near Boston, says that in a parlor-car They never shout the stations out to tell you

You ask the darky porter what's the town you're Says he: " It's New Orleans, I guess, or mebby Kal'mazoo Or Cairo or Skowhegan; fact is, boss, I don't jes'

For all towns look alike to me the way these fly-So parlor-cars and flyers I respectfully decline For something more in keepin' with the Jones-

The tolks that ride in parlor-cars, so I've heard

Are so polite they wouldn't dare to pass the time Without an introduction. They jes' set and set

And up the porter all the while for everything

our 'commodation train that stops at ery town. everybody's in and out and skurryin'

"Howdy-dos!" and "Fare-ye-wells!" and It their smiles and tears, ler gets his money's worth in what he sees me a tramp got on our train at Billville.

ctor Briggs was readin', so he didn't get To had the man was stealin' till the train was

o the deadhead thought he'd save that ich of trampin' clear.
iggs, he jes' locked beth the doors, and

ed the feller-see? And tacked that train up them eight miles to ville-yes, sirree! And chucked him off, and says to him: "The

Walkin's mighty fine; Sodon't you try to monkey with the Jonesville -Nixon Waterman, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE STAGES OF THE DANDE.

LION.
The violet is fragrant, And beautiful the rose; But close to human nature The dandelion grows.

In youth its clustered ringlets With golden brilliance burn, And then, despite all hair dye, To scanty silver turn.

The three-score ten of flowers Comes with relentiess fate. Then sadly it exhibits A bald and shining pate.

-McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

I take him to mother's room, you see,

Miscellaneous.

Breaking It Gently.

The messenger boy waited while Jack Powers wrote his answer to Her note. She might have telephoned, but it was Her way to send messengers with her missives.
"Very well, Kathleen," wrote Jack, "I'll be there. You say for the last time. I wonder

He sent a boy with this note and an order on a florist for a box of violets, as the message's accompaniment, and then he turned to his work

again.

But his eyes failed to do more than stare at the figures before him. His brain could not grasp their meaning. Kathleen's face persisted in dancing about the inkwell, in a twostep that

played havoc with Business.

"I'm a beastly cad," cogitated Jack, "and that's what. But it must be done. For the last time, she said. Perhaps she's heard. It would help things a lot it she had." He looked meditatively at a photograph which

he fished from a dark pigeonhole in his desk.
"She's a mighty nice little thing," he said to And then he took another photograph from an inner pocket of his coat, and kissed it tenderly.
"Violets!"

Kathleen buried her nez retrouse in the purple ragrance and suified with satisfaction. " Jack always sends violets," she said to no one in particular, though her maid sat near by sewing some lace on the dinner frock her mistre had bade her lay out for her to wear.

Kathleen looked gloomly upon a tall vase of long-stemmed American Beauties that stood on

"That's the difference in men. Lawrence "That's the difference in men. Lawrence sends big Beauties, because they cost money, and Jack sends violets because they're my favorite flower. Poor Jack! How can I break his heart—for I suppose it will. You say for the last time. I wonder why? Helgho! We must take our medicine, Marie. Because I prefer millions to love in a cottage—that's why. Hurry with the

"No, I didn't think we needed a chaperon tonight, Jack." Why not tonight?"

waist, Marie, I must not be late at my last din-

" Because, well-"' Life is too short to quarrel, Life is too short to sigh—' "1'll tell you by and by, Jack-after the fish,

'I. too, have something to tell you, Kathleen.' For the space of ten minutes, while the garcon placed the soup before them, Jack felt uncom-fortable. Everybody hates to attack a disagreeable duty. When the duty involves a pretty woman, it is doubly distasteful. However, he

woman, it is doubly distasteful. However, he took a surreptitious peep at the photograph in his breast pocket and it nerved him to his task. Nevertheless, there was no hurry about it.

"Isn't it absurd, Jack, to say that love makes the world go round?" asked Kathleen.

In her diplomatic feminine way, she had wished to lead up to the subject she had come to discuss.

"Of course it is." he answered, "when chamagne-if one has enough of it-will do the same thing."

thing."

"Salmon—oh, Jack, do you remember how we trolled for salmon at Del Monte last summer?"

Did he remember? He had to pat the photograph in his pocket to forget.

"I read the other day," Kathleen was saying, "that a girl who couldn't make up her mind between two lovers hasn't a mind worth making

toll.

There is nothing that lives, they say, but God

There is nothing that lives, they say, but God

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There is no thing that lives is no thing the contained the same than the contained the same than the contained the con

dinner. How easy it would be now to explain. But Kathleen was not waiting for an answer.
"They say there's no skill in winning a game

where one holds all the trumps. But in the game of hearts, Jack, suppose one held just two. Don't you think it would be hard to know which to dis-Bravo! thought Jack. What a clever little diplomat Kathleen is!

But she veered to the other side. "Isn't it nice, Jack, just we two sitting here like this?" oh so tenderly. "Isn't it like old

He really couldn't help it—one little kiss was nothing.
There was a pause of some minutes, and then Kathleen sprang to her feet.

We've only got one train a day: she's passenges and freight;

She don't go slammin' through the town at some wild, breakneck rate.

Well, I guess not! for when we hear her lazy old when we have a lazy of the lazy old when we have a lazy of the lazy of the lazy old when we have a lazy of the lazy old whe

"I'm engaged—engaged, Jack," said Kathleen, excitedly. "I'm going to marry Lawrence Smith, the millionaire. Oh, Jack, I never really Conductor Briggs
And Engineer Einathan Clark and Fireman
Jerry Wiggs
And Brakeman Goff, with finger off and half a
dozen scars
He's got one time or other while a-couplin' up

"Thought it would be the last quiet day he'd

have, no doubt." "Why, Jack, I never knew you to make such a wretched joke before. High noon-at St. Luke'

-June 8. You'll be there?" I'm afraid not, Kathleen-I-" "Oh, we can still be friends. This is the twentieth century, you know, and jealousy is

"I know, but-" "Oh, say we can be friends still, Jack. I never could bear these stuffy little apartments, the modern love in a cottage. It's much better

this wav, dear."

this way, dear."
"I know, Kathleen. But—"
"Oh, don't think I meant anything horrid. I'm not that kind of a woman, Jack. But Lawrence likes you—I think he wants you to be best man. Will you?"
"I'm awfully sorrow, but I couldn't really."
"The testing dearth so light a moment since. The tension, drawn so tight a moment since

was ready to snap. Had it done so, the man would have laughed, the relief was so great. But his duty was still undone, and doubly repugnant after her confession.

"Oh, you must," pleaded Kathleen, "else you

must know what people will say."
She looked at her watch.
"I must go now," she said, "for we are going to a ball tonight. Promise me, Jack, that if Lawrence asks you, you will be his best man at ur wedding. Do it for me, dear, won't you?" She gave him a goodby kiss, to make her plea rofound.

"Oh, the mischief, I can't Kathleen," he said. squeezing her little hands warmly. "I would if I could, you know, but it's impossible."
"Why, dear?"

The words were warm, but the tone was cold. "Well, I'll tell you—I've tried to tell you all the evening, but you didn't give me a chance. I'm going to be married myself that same day."
—Sarah Williamson, in San Francisco Town
Talk.

Poutb's Department.

MOTHER'S ROOM.

He's that boy that lives with his aunt, you know I'm awfully sorry for poor Jack Roe; And he says his house is filled with gloom And he says his house is filled with gloom Because it has got no "mother's room." I tell you what, it is fine enough To talk of "boudoirs" and such fancy stuff, But the room of rooms that seems best to me Is mother's room, where a fellow can rest, And talk of things his heart loves best.

What if 1 do get dirt about And sometimes startle my aunt with a shout? It is mother's room, and if she don't mind, To the hints of others I'm always blind. Maybe I lose my things—what then? In mother's room I find them again. And I've never denied that I litter the floor With marbles and tops and many things more; But I tell you, for boys with a tired head It is jolly to rest it on mother's bed.

Because it's the nicest place to go
When a fellow's spirits are getting low.
And mother, she's always kind and sweet,
And there's always a smile poor Jack to greet,
And somehow the sunbeams seem to glow
More brightly in mother's room, I know, i
Than anywhere else, and you'll never find gloo
Or any old shadow in mother's room.

Females First: Males Second

One spring I observed with much interest a phosbe bird building her nest not far from my cabin in the woods. The male looked on approvingly, but did not help. He perched most of the time on a mullein stalk near the little spring run where phosbe came for mud.

In the early morning hours she made her trips at intervals of a minute or two. The male flirted his tall and called encouragingly, and when she started up the hill with her load he would accompany her part way, as it were to help her over the steepest part, then return to his perch and watch and call for her return. For an hour or more I witnessed this little play on bird life, in which the female's part was so primary and the male's so secondary.

There is something in such things that seems to lend support to Prof. Lester F. Ward's contention, as set forth in his "Pure Sociology," that in the natural evolution of the two sexes the female was first and the male second; that he was, in fact, made from her rib, so to speak, and not she from his.—John Burroughs, in Harper's Magazine.

Magazine.

Savages Used Elevators. The first knife was, of course, a flint flake, and the earliest spoon a shell, to which primitive man learned in the course of ages to fasten a

handle of wood. Such articles as these, together with hammers such articles as these, together with nammers, axes and needles, are easily recognized as having come down to us direct from savagery. It is, however, more startling to find that such a comparatively modern invention as the lift has been used for ages by tribes whom we designate as savage. The application of the principle of the modern vertical lift may be seen today among the bee-hunters of the Island of Timor.

To get at a honeycomb seventy feet overhead with nothing between it and the ground but a smooth and branchless trunk seems at first sight impossible without ladders or ropes. It is a simple matter to the Polynesian. He cuts a few simple matter to the Polynesian. He cuts a few yards from the tough stem of a creeper and forms of it a bush rope; with this he makes a loop around the trunk and his body. Jerking the loop a little above his head, he leans back and begins walking up, his bare feet pressed against the trunk. Repeating the operation, he gradually gains the top. The whole ascent is made without exhausting use of muscle by utilizing the principle of friction.

Cotton weaving has done more for Great Brit.

Cotton weaving has done more for Great Britain within the last century than any one other industry. The Indians of Central and South America have for centuries past used a loom so elaborate that ours is, comparatively speaking,

but a slight improvement upon it.

We should never have had the Panama hat but for the quick-fingered Indians of the Isthmus Panama. Even today their secret process for seasoning the grass blades used in weaving these hats remains unrivaled. Basket-makers of the same region make baskets which will hold water without leaking—another invention which

s quite beyond us. Feiting was invented by Polynesian savages, and brought by the Hawaiian natives to a

and brought by the Hawalian natives to a perfection we have never excelled. They not only made coverings for their houses and blankets out of felt, but by pounding the inner bark of certain trees succeeded in producing soft and comfortable seamless garments of this material, such as sleeveless coats and cloaks.

Mortar was made by the people of Tahiti when our ancestors were shivering in holes in the rocks. They dived into the sea, brought up great lumps of coral, burned them in pits, using wood as fuel, and mixed the lime they got in this wood as fuel, and mixed the lime they got in this fashion with sharp sand and water. With this mixture the ingenious savage plastered the walls and floor of his house, and a better mortar could

not be obtained. not be obtained.

Another purely savage invention, which is, perhaps, the most familiar object of modern life, is the tobacco pipe—not only the common clay, which the North American Indians moulded centuries ago out of the red sandstone of Colorado, but the wooden pipe, the prototype of the every-day briar.—London Answers.

A Queer Question. Prof. Leopold Barisen is in charge of the great X-ray machine in the Educational building at the St. Louis Fair, and, naturally, in this position, he is called upon to answer innumerable strange

noon the odd queries about X-rays that some boys had put to him in the morning. "I was rather in the position," he said, "of a

Harvard instructor, who was lecturing on oxy "'Oxygen,' the instructor said, 'is essential to all ani al existence; there could be no life with

out it; and yet, strange to say, it was discovered only a century ago.'
"' What did they do then,' a student asked,
'before it was discovered, sir?'"

Superfluous History.

The family considered it a fine thing when young John Robinson was sent to Corea to repesent the principal daily paper in his State. His elatives gave him much advice, many parting

injunctions and numerous keepsakes.

Just before John started for the train his stately old grandfather said, in his deep, sonorous voice, which always made everything doubly My boy, remember that you are going to

make history. That the words you send to your paper will go down to future generations a part of the history of this war between Russia and Japan; so weigh your words well."

All the members of the family were tearful at
the moment of John's departure, but small

Katherine, aged ten, wept so uproariously that the others forgot their own grief in attempting to "Don't cry, dear," comforted her older sister. "John is such a cautious chap that he'll be sure to take good care of himself. It probably won't be long, either, before he's home again, simply

covered with glory." "'Tisn't John I'm worried about," sobbed Katherine. "It's that horrid old history that he's gone to make. There's more history now than I can ever learn! "-N. Y. Tribune.

Juvenile Lore. A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the spring-

"Oh, yes," said the little miss, "I understand they keep their summer clothes in their trunks."

Historical.

-A circular miniature, about the size of a silver dollar, was purchased at public auction not long ago in London by Duveen Bros., at the astonishing figure of \$13,750. This miniature is a portrait of Frances Howard, Duchess of Norfolk, painted by the great Hans Holbein. It was many years since a Hans Holbein had been sold at public auction, and this little miniature in gouache was particularly interesting, from the fact that only seven other miniatures by Hol-bein, of which King Edward VII. owns three, are known to exist.

—It is difficult to realize that Miss Clara Lowe, the philanthropist, whose long life, almost entirely devoted to nursing the sick poor, and to mission work, has recently been brought to a close in England, knew the first Napoleon. She was born about eighty-eight years ago, on the island of 8t. Helena, where her father, Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, was acting at the time as governor and as jailer of the fallen Emperor of the French. Sir Hudson Lowe seems to have lacked tact, and to have made no allowance for the bitterness in Napoleon's breast arising from the reverse of his fortunes, from the ingratitude that he had experienced, and, above all, from the distressing malady that was slowly consuming his vitals. Thanks to this, matters reached such a pass between the general and the emperor that to this day wherever Napoleon is admired the name of -It is difficult to realize that Miss Clara

Sir Hudson Lowe is execrated all over the world. Miss Lowe was four years old when the emperor died, and well remembered reelug him, and was, likewise, wont to recall attending a children's ball at the pavilion at Brighton given in honor of George IV., when that monarch made his residence there.

-For many years Washington Townsend has been a janitor at the Ohio State University. Mr. Townsend was born on the estate of Andrew Jackson, and was one of Jackson's 1500 slaves, Jackson, and was one of Jackson's 1500 slaves, Jackson's cotton fields covered an immense area, and, according to Mr. Townsend, his flocks of sheep numbered well up into the hundreds. Jackson was a good master and his slaves who lived after him cherished his memory. After Jackson's death the stepson became the master of the estate, and he, like Andrew Jackson, was well liked by the slaves. Finally, however, Mr. Townsend became enamored of the feeling that he should be free, and, with the aid of an abolitionist, he escaped by way of the underground he should be free, and, with the aid or an aboli-tionist, be escaped by way of the underground railroad to Black Flats, Ill., and from there to Cincinnati, and afterward to Columbus, where he has resided for some forty-six years past.

——Stephanie, Baroness Di Gallotti di Napoli, daughter of Signor Ghillardi of Milan, Italy, and

daughter of Signor Ghillardi of Milan, Italy, and second cousin of the late Queen Victoria of England, died not long since at Leadville, Col. She was born in Milan in 1840. When fourteen years old she was married to Baron Di Galiotti, with whom she lived happliy for many years. In 1855 the baron was exiled for political reasons from Italy, and a few years later the couple came to America. The baroness was possessed of a beautiful voice, and in the straits to which they had been reduced she found it necessary to use her talents to raise money. She toured the country with the leading Italian grand opera companies in the early '60s. The baron died in Denver in 1874. He had received a letter from the king of Italy canceling the order exiling him the king of Italy canceling the order exiling him from his country. The shock produced by the joyful tidings caused his death. In 1879 the bar-oness married Charles H. Tanner, who was then an attorney in Denver, and in 1880 the couple went to Leadville.

went to Leadville.

—Professor Woodward has gone over the calculations of Leplace by the aid of modern data, and concludes that though in theory the length of the day on earth must be increasing owing to the increasing mass of the planet due to the constant deposit of meteors, etc., yet the change is so infinitesimal that there has not been a half second of difference in ten million years.

—A British physician, Dr. C. Templeman, has been making an elaborate study of the statistics of cancer, and finds that the death rate

tistics of cancer, and finds that the death rate from that cause has doubled in twenty-five from that cause has doubled in twenty-five years. Perhaps the most striking point that he makes is that the increase has been chieffy in parts of the body accessible to infection, and he urges this as evidence that the disease is due to a microbe. Dr. Templeman discredits smoking as a cause of cancer of the throat, and thinks that worry, to which some have attributed the increase, is not responsible. Perhaps no disease is attracting more scientifies stranger now than is attracting more scientific attention now than cancer, and such statistical investigations as this nelp to clear the ground and suggest promising

lines of study.

—Peterborough Cathedral has the oldes working clock in England. It was erected about 1390 and is probably the work of a monastic clockmaker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This wheel is about twelve feet in circumference, and the galvanized cable, about three hundred feet in length, supports a leaden weight of three hundred fredweight, which has to be wound up daily. The clock is said to be of much more primitive construction than that made by Henry de Nick construction than that made by Henry de Nick for Charles V. of France in 1370. The clock chamber is in the northwest tower, some 120 feet high, where the sunlight has not penetrated for hundreds of years, and the winding is done by the light of a candle. The gong is the great tenor bell of the cathedral, which weighs thirty-two hundredweight, and it is struck hourly by an eighty-pound hammer. The going and the striking parts of the clock are some yards apart, communication being by a slender wire. The clock has no dial. The time is shown on the main wheel of the escapement, which goes round once in two hours. n two hours.

Gems of Thought.

.... "The world has no greatness which it does

not owe to self-sacrifice."
...." Heaven's gate is shut to him who com alone," sings Whittier. We must lend a hand to others before we can enter into its glories. When I was a child, a dear old servant of ours used to way, "Ah, my dear, a little help is worth a deal o' pity." And that proverb has often "pointed the way" ever since.—Marian Pritchard.
...."The rich are not always godly, but the

ilowship.—Henry Doty Maxson.
....Blessed are the workers, for theirs is trainng, service and brotherhood.—Christian En-

wait the door to the little ones may close.-Galax Leaf.Human love is itself the best worship.
Human love is itself the hollest presence of God, and is the best proof that the divine love which has produced it and lives in it will fulfill all the promises whispered there.—H. M. Simmons.

.... Those who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one common pursuit; for excellence is not gained upon easier terms.—Samuel JohnWhen our will goes hand in hand with God's, then are we fellow-workers with Him in

God's, then are we renow-workers with Him in the affairs of the universe.—George Macdonald.I've made it a practice to put all my wor-ries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile.—Mrs. Wiggs, in "Lovey Mary." .Sometimes, when it seems that our own haos, and all things for us have come to an end,

it is merely that we are being born to better things.—Cora Lapham Hazzard.Willing hands will not remain long idle, if redded to thoughtful hearts and observant eyes

... The two main pillars of Christ's religion are the depth of sin and the height of righteous ness.—Thomas Adams.

... "A man's first care should be to avoid the cate and a minimum reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape

the world worth caring for, the thing before which every ambition of man is folly, and all lower achievement vain.—Drummond.

"Have no thoughts you dare not put in

The happiest heart that ever beat Was in some quiet breast, That found the common daylight sweet, And left to Heaven the rest. -John Vance Cheney.

All are architects of Fate.

Brilliants.

Working in these walls of Time, Some with massive deeds and great, Some with ornaments of rhyme. Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best; And what seems but idle show Strengthens and supports the rest.

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,

And groined the aisles of Christian Rome, Wrought in a sad sincerity; Himself from God he could not free, He builded better than he knew,—

Or that perfect music could not flow

So sweet, so clear, so exultingly,
As light as the wind, and as wild and free.
He is surely the heart of the summer weather.
Life, joy and song, in a bit of feather.

Away with scenes of war! Away with war itself! Hence from my shuddering sight, to nevermore return.

That show of blackened, mutilated corpses,

That hell unpent and raid of blood.
Fit for wild tigers or lop-tongued wolves

Not reasoning men!

And in its stead speed Industry's campaigns,
With thine undaunted armies engineering;
Thy pennants, Labor, loozened to the breeze;
Thy bugles sounding loud and clear.

Unseen they walk through all life's crowded

ways;
Uuknown they touch the aching brow of pain
Unheard their footsteps echo through the night;
Leading the lost ones back to life again. The stars of heaven behold their stately march

And myriad worlds join echo to their song.
'T is only human eyes that see them not—
Eyes darkened by the bitter sin and wrong. Oh, God! to see with angel eyes—to see aright.

To hear with ears that catch Thy whispered

ch with hand as tender brows that ache,' And thus to serve, as angels do, our Lord.

—Robert Hare, in Sign of the Times.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-

beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us; and they are Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all their race. —James Russell Lowell.

Dovular Science.

-Human sense organs lack the refined deli-—Human sense organs lack the refined deli-cacy of the instruments of science. Dr. Carl Snyder points out that countless millions of stars are discovered by the photographic plate and the telescope in place of the three thousand visible to the eye, and that an object one-ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter is comparatively large in a noweful microscope, although one of construca powerful microscope, although one of one-two-hundredths of an inch is scarcely visible to the unaided eye. The tread of a fly, which requires a delicate ear to detect, is magnified by the microphone to the tramp of cavalry. The change in temperature of less than one-fifth of a degree is not perceived by the most sensitive skin, but the bolometer registers on a scale an increase or decrease of a millionth of a degree and actually notes the rise in the temperature of a room when

decrease of a millionth of a degree and actually notes the rise in the temperature of a room when a match is lighted a mile away.

—The novel burglar catcher of an Indiana man, intended for stores and other buildings unman, intended for stores and other buildings unoccupied at night, consists of a steel tube closed
at one end by a cork and at the other by a
smaller tube of gunpowder, and containing formaidehyde or other noxious vapor. When an electric circuit is closed by a step on a mat or in
other way, a small wire is heated, firing the powder and releasing the formaldehyde.

—The new four-cylinder companyed locomo-

—The new four-cylinder compound locomo-tive of the Adriatic Railway, Italy, is claimed to yield nine pounds of steam per pound of coal, an increase of two pounds over the old style of engine. The cab is in front of the boiler, the smokestack at the rear, the low front truck ad-

m space.

"Electrochemistry," says a practical worker in this new field, "is a virgin continent of undeveloped possibilities." The electrolytic refining of copper has grown already into a great industry, and calcium carbide is now produced by the electric furnace by thousands of tons an-nually, while the electric refining of other metals and the production of other carbides on a large scale are to be expected soon. Even silicon, the most abundant of metals, but one of the most diffifrom the electric furnace, at a fraction of a dollar a pound. In the direct preparation of metallic compounds from the metals, the transformation of metallic saits into other compounds, the fixation of the nitrogen of the air, the electrification of soils, the sterilization of water by electrically made come the distriction of seware, and hum made ozone, the disinfection of sewage, and hun-dreds of other likely developments, electro-chemistry gives promise of future industrial and commercial revolutions.

——Waves in nerve responses were shown

Let nothing that is divine be left out of my faith, let nothing that is human be left out of my fellowship.—Henry Doty Maxson.

——Waves in nerve responses were shown so inches wide for guimpe and 16 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 47%, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age. has proven that radiations from nervous tissue increase the brightness of phosphorescent cal-cium sulphide, and that nervous energy having the same effect can be transmitted to the screen of calcium sulphide over a wire. This has enabled him to detect and even measure the oscillated to the screen of calcium sulphide over a wire. This has enabled him to detect and even measure the oscillated to the screen of calcium sulphide over a wire. lations of intensity. The nerve oscillations are found to number from 750 to eight hundred per second, with a wave length of an inch and a half, and with two wires the effect can be made to vanish in a way that demonstrates wave inter-

> -The influence of health upon mental activity has been receiving attention from Prof. Robert MacDougall of New York. From the traits of five American men of science, as estinated by twelve independent judges, he infers mated by twelve independent judges, he inters
> that executive ability, with breadth and sanity
> of mind, vary directly with physical health, but
> is inclined to suspect that general mental efficlency is promoted by conditions of unsound
> health. The central nervous system is perhaps overdeveloped at the expense of the rest of the body. Original mental endowment, quickness and clearness of grasp appear to be independent of the health. The virtues of will—energy, courage, capacity for leadership—fall off rapidly with extreme weakness, but are often highly developed in medium health. Reasonableness, unselfishness and the like appear to belong neither to the strong nor to the frail or nervously unstable. Emotional sensibility and refinement reach a maximum in the deli-

in the strong. -Magnetizable alloys from practically nonthe censures of the world."
....A man who would have God's guidance must be willing to make spiritual things his main with 26.5 per cent. of manganese and 14.6 per cent. of aluminum gave the best results and extend susceptibility to magnetization, showed strong susceptibility to magnetization, which was increased by boiling in toluol for two days. With the aluminum reduced to 3.6 per cent., the alloy ceased to be magnetic. Tin in place of the aluminum had a similar effect, and place of the aluminum had a similar effect, and arsenic, antimony, bismuth and boron also yielded magnetizable alloys.

—The sound-deadening arrangements tried on the Berlin elevated railway include felt under

and at the sides of the rails, wood-filled car wheels, steel and wood ties resting on sand and

Hints by May Manton

ork-lined floor planks. Low rails on deep wooden stringers proved the most effective. Home Dressmaking.



terials, but, as shown, is made of natural colored pongee banded with stitched silk, and matches the skirt. The wide sleeves are graceful in the extreme, and allow of wearing over the full ones of the season's waists without danger of rumpling, while the extended box plaits give the drooping line so essential to present styles.

The Eton is made with fronts and back, and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The wide sleeves are cut in one piece each, and are laid in box plaits that are extended to cover the shoulder seams. A shaped band finishes the neck and front edges, and both the lower edges and those of the sleeves are faced to correspond.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of slik to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4767, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Shirt-Waist Sleeves in Plain and Bishop

Styles, 4768.

Shirt-waist sleeves vary from season to season as do those of waists of more elaborate sorts, and, often, if they can be made up to date the entire waist seems new and fresh. These very excellent models include the two favorite ones of the season, the bishop with full puffs at the wrists and the plain one in shirt style. Both are finished with straight cuffs and both sleeves are opened at the back.

Each sleeve is made in one piece and each is gathered at both upper and lower edges. The opening in the bishop model is simply under-faced, but that in the shirt sleeve is finished with an overlap in regulation style.

ion style. The quantity of material required for the medium

size is for bishop sleeves, if yards 21 or 36 inches wide or I yards 44 inches wide; for plain sleeves if yards 21 inches wide, I yards 36 inches wide or I yards 44 The pattern, 4768, is cut in three sizes, small, me-



seorShirt 4770 Girl's Susp Waist, 32 to 40 bust. Costume, 6 to 12 years.

Blouse or Shirt Waist, 4769. Made With or Without Collar and Applied Box Plait in Centre Back.

To be Made With or Without Collar and Japplied Box Plait in Centre Back.

Shirt waists of linen, cheviot, madras and the like are much in vogue made with collars that give the drooping shoulder line and are worn both with skirts to match and the ever useful odd enes. This very stylish model is made of white linen etamine and is trimmed with narrow linen braid and medallions of embroidery, but it is suited to all the materials mentioned and, indeed, to all waistings. Both the fancy collar and the box plait at the back are admirable features, but when a plainer waist is desired, both or either can be omitted. The invisible closing is much to be commended and the full sleeves with shaped cuffs are graceful and becoming.

The waist consists of fronts, back and sleeves, with the collar and applied box plait. The back is plain and can be made to blouse over the belt or be drawn down snugly as preferred, but the fronts are laid in full-length box plaits and tucks that are stitched by yoke depth. When used the collar is arranged over the waist and the box plait is applied at the centreback. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are laid in plaits at their lower edges beneath the cuffs.

The quantity of material regulared for the medium.

mitting a furnace of ususual width and depth.

Remarkable power results.

—The three hundred aerolites of the nineteenth century furnished nine instances of the
fall of two stones on the same day in two successive years. This suggests streams of stones
in space.

—"Electrochemistry," says a practical

"Electrochemistry," says a practical

"The pattern, 47%, is cut in sizes for a 32,34,45 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girl's Suspender Costume. 4770. Girl's Suspender Costume. 4776.

That the simpler the frock the more smartly the child is dressed, has become an established fact, but no one of the many charming designs its recognition has called forth is more attractive than this suspender model worn with a spencer waist. As illustrated, the dress is made of checked linen, blue and white, with trimming of cotton braid, and the waist of white batiste, the collar and cuffs embroidered by hand, but there are many other materials equally suitable. For play time washable fabrics are best of all, but for occasions of less danger to the dress, pongee, challie and the like are much used.

The costume consists of waist and dress. The waist is made with front and backs, and is simply full, with wide bishop sleeves. The dress combines a straight-

gathered skirt with snaped suspenders, noth being attached to a shaped belt. The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 3 yards 21 inches wide, 2\(^2_5\) yards 32 inches wide or \(^2_5\) yards 44 inches wide, with \(^2_5\) yards



4771 Fifteen Gored 4772 Tucked Sailor Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. Blouse, 32 to 40 bust. Fifteen-Gored Plaited Skirt. 4771. Many-gored plaited skirts 4771.

Many-gored plaited skirts possess advantages unknown to every other sort. They include more straight edges, avoid wide circular portions, and, consequently, are in less danger of stretching or sagging. This very excellent example is cut after a favorite model, and stitched to a depth of twelve inches at the front and allowed to fall in soft, unconfined plaits below. As shown, the material is black taffeta, simply stitched with corticelli slik, but all seasonable aktring and suiting materials, are annotated. seasonable skirting and suiting materials are appro priate, the skirt being well adapted both to the cos ume and to wear with odd waists.

The skirt is cut in fifteen gores, the seams all being concealed by the plaits, which are ideeper below the stitchings than above. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits, that can be attiched, as illusind in inverted plates, that can be stitched, as fitting-trated, or pressed flat, as preferred, and the upper edge is finished with a narrow belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 16% yards 27 inches wide, 10 yards 27 inches wide or % yards 44 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 11% yards 21, 10 yards 27 or 5% yards 44 inches wide, when material has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern, 4771, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure. Tucked Sailor Blouse, 4778.

The sailor blouse is ever in demand. It may vary in detail, but essentially is always the comfortable favorite that is so indispensable. This one is novel, inasmuch as it includes fronts box plaited and tucked inasmuch as it includes fronts box planted and turked for their entire length, and sleeves that are tucked above the elbows while they form full puffs below, and is made of pale blue linen with collar of white and shield and trimming of embroidery, but is quite as well suited to a long list of fabrics. For yachting

and shield and trimming or embroidery, but is quite as well suited to a long list of fabrics. For yachting and similar sports it is admirable made of lightweight serge or mohair, while all the many linen and cotton fabrics are much to be desired for the washable gowns.

The waist is made with fronts and back and is finished at the neck with a big sailor collar. The back is plain, but the fronts are laid in a box plait at each edge with three tucks at each side, and beneath the box plaits the closing is made. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked at their upper portions and gathered into straight cuffs. The shield and stock collar are separate and arranged under the waist, being buttoned into place beneath the sailor collar. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 44 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of allover embroidery and 2 yards of applique to make as illustrated.

The pattern, 4772, is cut in sizes for a 22, 34, 36, 38 and 46-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

4768 Shirt Waist
Sleaves, Small,
Medium, Large.

Missee' Bex Eten. 4767.

Box Etons are essentially smart and suit girlish figures to perfection. This one is adapted alike to the suit and the general wrap, and to a variety of manual manual

The Horse.

Education of the Colt.

Training, or more properly, the educating of a colt, is the important and more delicate point in bringing out a good horse, and requires time, patience and common sense. In Yorkshire, England, where more colts are raised and broken than in any other territory of the same size, and where horse-breaking is best understood, the great secret as is considered to be time. A year and a half or two years and oftentimes longer is consumed in this work. Half of the value of a horse is dependent upon its education and training. This work can never be commenced too soon. The younger the colt the more easily it can be handled and the more readily he can be taught. The old adage that "Old dogs are hard to learn new tricks," applies with equal truth and force to colt training. A colt trainer should never be so unmindful as to lose his temper. The idea that one can conquer colt is a false one and a method that should never be resorted to. Give the colt time and tell him plainly and understandingly what you wish him to do and he will do anything required of him without any attempt

The colt is never born vicious, and if he s so it is always traceable to misusage, loss of temper and carelessness Years of experience in colt training, backed by the best of authorities, confirm this be-lief. Many colts are half spoiled in the process of what is called bitting, a thing that should always be avoided. Nothing worse can be done to a colt or a horse than to first check him high, or confine his head in any way when bits are first placed in his They will always resist it, and why should they not? I have seen and known colts and horses to be injured and killed, or rather killing themselves, by reason of this bitting process being applied to them. The pain caused by the unnatural and forced position of the head frets and infuriates the animal, and he will frequently plunge, throw himself or rear, and come over on his head, causing injuries which result in death. Nothing is more cruel or more sure to make bit-luggers, heavy-headed pullers,

The easiest bit possible to procure should be first used, and sore mouths will thus be avoided. Check only to carry the head level and the colt will soon learn to yield to the least pressure of the bit. Harness in full, letting all the side straps, tugs and so forth, hang loosely around the hind legs. and while the colt's attention is on the bit, he will become accustomed to the hangings about his legs, and kickers will be un-

If a colt gets a little mad and stops, say "whoa," and he will soon learn the mean-ing of the word. Say something of the redon't be in a hurry about his starting.

Be sure and not try to have him broke the first time he is harnessed. Be slow about teaching him to back or trot. Such things will come along with use and will be executed naturally in due time, and without force or maddening.

Remember that the child does not spring from the cradle to guide the plow or wield the axe; to cope with the business world and grasp and assume the duties of the professions. It all comes through a long and steady growth of mind and body. The same principle is involved in educating, in the growth and development of the brute as well as human creation, and kindness and love will conquer every difficulty in the former as well as in the latter .- D. H. Morse, Randolph, Vt.

Many animals are injured through improper methods of fastening in the stable The loose horse is apt to get into a fright and injure himself or others; the loose horned animal may injure others beyon recovery. The horse should be allowed only enough strap to permit him to reach enough to allow him to rest in the normal position; greater length than this allows animal to get too far back in stall and endangers it to kicks from its neighbors; long tie renders rolling in the stall easy and entanglement in the strap possible. The halter should be inspected and made in a sound and reliable condition; it should fit tightly enough to insure against its being rubbed off, and yet not so tight as to rub or wear the hair or skin of the animal.

In seeking for a stallion to mate with the mares, keep especially in view weight and substance, with quality combined, good pedigree, and absolute soundness. No one horse will suit different types of mares; breeders must use their best judgment in regard to mating, but they should not hesitate to use the very best they can find, even if it costs a few pounds extra, as they will generally find it money well invested. If the mare has any prominent defects in conformation, try to have those defects rectified in the stallion, or, at any rate, not intensitied. For instance, if the mare has a long back or a plain head, the breeder will naturally select a stallion that is good in those

From experience it has been found necessary to inform some owners of colts that the halter needs enlarging from time to time as the animal grows. Broken partition boards, projecting nails, and low and overhead timbers are not a rare source of injury to the

Judging from the comments that the decision of the Board of Review, concerning Cresceus' performance at Wichita, has drawn out, there are some who are not familiar with the rules of the National and American Trotting associations which relate to regular meetings and time records.

The thoroughbred filly Tanya, that reduced the world's record recently for four and one-half furlongs, was got by Meddier, the stallion imported from England by the late Colonel Forbes. Meddler is the horse by which Nancy Hanks (2.04) pro-Princess of Monaco.-American Horse Breeder.

Northern New York Notes.

Having just been over the eastern and northern parts of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, N. Y., I have observed a very general good outlook for the farmers this season. A great part of this section has had a good rainfall recently which was very opportune for keeping the grass crop along, so that a full average crop is assured. Many fields will be ready for the machine next week. In fact, many home lots are being out this week.

These are the great dairy and potato counties, and I find so far that butter is the The marketman stood amid a sea of red and surveyed his survoyed his su



VERMONT PASTURES COVERED WITH CINQUEFOIL AND OTHER BUSHY GROWTH. SCENE AT DORSET, VT.

on a "side hill," produces much in the way of hops. The crop and prices have been good for the past two years, and the outlook for a crop is good this season.

Farming is the business in all this sec tion, and one who is from a manufacturing producing crops, the buying and selling the same, with the live-stock business, have given a great number of individuals and families a good competence

H. M. PORTER.

Dont's in Haying Time. Don't wait for your neighbors before be

ginning operations. Don't cut your grass too green or when

Don't cut when the dew is on. Dew is worse than a shower for injuring the color.

Pork Higher, Beef Lower.

The upward movement in beef, due largely to speculators and to the efforts of the great packng concerns, seems to have passed its climax. Prices this week are on the down grade. Re ceipts have been large and the demand only fair as is usual during the midsummer season.

Arrivals at Boston, as at most other markets ere large. The total for the week was 184 car or Boston and 131 cars for export, a total of 31 ears; preceding week, 159 cars for Boston and 8 ears for export, a total of 246 cars; same week ars for export, a total of 288 cars.

Pork meats are declining, with demand light and receipts smaller. Total at Boston for the week was 23,300; preceding week, 26,000; same week last year, 32,500. The export demand has been larger, the total value by Boston packers naving been about \$160,000; preceding week

having been about \$160,000; preceding week, \$140,000; same week a year ago. \$175,000.

The general movement of hogs has fallen off moderately. The total Western packing for the week was 460,000, compared with 490,000 the preceding week, and 490,000 two weeks ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. For corresponding time last year the number was 510,000 and two years ago 395,000. From March 1 the total is 6,785,000, against 6,360,000 a year ago—an increase of 425,000. Reports indicate fair to good quality. Prices are higher, prominent markets at the close indicating a general average of about \$5.15 per one hundred pounds, compared with \$4.90 a week ago, \$4.75 two weeks ago, \$5.80 with \$4.90 a week ago, \$4.75 two weeks ago, \$5.80 year ago, \$4.75 two years ago and \$6 three

The market for muttons and lambs has bee quiet, owing to the hot weather, while receipts have been full. The result is lower prices. Veals ave been quiet but fairly steady.

The market for poultry is easier, especially on Western fowls. Broilers, both Eastern and Western, have been in full supply and are quoted

Massachusetts Crop Conditions.

In its crop report for June, which appeared on or about July 1, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes the following summary of crop conditions, compiled from a careful study of the reports of about 150 corre-

Less damage from insects is reported than is usual at this time of year. Cut-worms are more plenty than usual, and the onion maggot is doing more than ordinary damage in onion-growing sections. The potato bug is the insect most frequently mentioned, but is doing little damage at present. Tent caterpillars and canker-worms

appear to be much less prevalent than usual.

Indian corn was reported as small and backward, but generally of good color and otherwise thrifty. Wet weather at the time of planting, thrifty. Wet weather at the time of planting, with poor seed in some instances, prevented good germination, and many fields were replanted, so that the stand is uneven. The cold nights of the first three weeks of June kept corn from making satisfactory progress, but the recent warm days and nights must have improved it, and with warm weather during July and August a fair crop should be secured. A considerable decrease in acreage is reported, extending all over the State.

attending all over the State.

At time of making returns having was just beginning in some localities, but had not begun in most. By the fifth of July it should be well under way in all sections. Present indications are that the crop will not be more than an average one, the injury from winter-killing affecting the crop more seriously than was expected, and it generally failing to fulfill the expectations of a menth ago. The quality should be excellent, from present indications.

The acreage of early potatoes is considerably increased for the State as a whole. The crop was somewhat backward at the time of making mas somewhat backward at the time of making returns, but generally looked well and gave promise of a good yield. Rain was needed in some sections, and continued dry weather would certainly seriously sborten the early crop.

Early market-garden crops are perhaps not as

Early market-garden crops are perhaps not as far advanced as usual, but those harvested generally made good yields and brought prices fully up to the average. Later crops show good promise, and, with seasonable rains, should make

The flow of milk has been well maintained, and the amount of dairy products is perhaps slightly in excess of the average. Prices show a tend-ency to seek a lower level, but there has been no general falling off. The supply of dairy cows seems to be more plentiful than for several years past, with prices correspondingly easier. Pastures have generally been in first-class con-

dition and given an abundance of feed, but rains are needed to keep them in good condition. Strawberries have given a fair crop as a whole, and ripening unusually late have generally brought good prices. Raspberries and black-

berries winter-killed badly in some section elsewhere promise good yields. Currants gener-ally promise well. Plums and cherries set well and promise good crops. Pears will not give as good a yield, the bloom having been light in some sections. Apples appear to have set well and promise a good yield at present. Peaches will generally be a light crop, though good in some

Gossip of the Retail Markets.

The marketman stood amid a sea of red and surveyed his surrounding- with feelings of pride. "Never before," said he to the reporter of a

and pulverized sugar they would suit a pampere

"We are well stocked with all varieties of fruits, and, next to the strawberries, come these pink and yellow peaches from Georgia. They are of a peculiar pleasing davor and run close to the Delaware. Mark the careful way in which they are packed—every one in a separate wrap-per—and only 75 cents for four quarts. Here are some dainty little red raspberries, fresh from the Maryland fields and the first we have received. In the berry family we have choice samples of blackberries, which make a delicate shortcake; eberries from North Carolina waiting to be floated in ice-cold milk, and gooseberries from the same State and Maryland. Do you want to east your eyes? All right; step over here.' paper. Lifting the filmsy blanket there was revealed a dozen or more bunches of Hamburg and Muscatel grapes. These beautiful fruits of the

Who are your customers?" was asked. "People with relatives and friends who are ouvalescing," replied the marketman. "We have no trouble in disposing of them. I don't pines from Florida; they are a little the best I ever saw, and while they sell at 60 cents apiece, they are well worth it. They have an embrosial flavor and can hardly hold together from the weight of their richness. Here are also some juisite little apricots from California; they wo vork up well in a Sunday dinner pie. I had alnost forgotten these Montreal seed cantalou from Florida. While they are not the equal of those grown in the soil of the Dominio section cooled to about 42° would create impa-tience for the coming matutinal meal. The market is well stocked with Georgia melons, and they were never better. A square of the interior, frapped, would give a delightful ending to a good

What do you offer in the way of vegetables? "Cauliflower and tomatoes are now con abundance, as are also native peas and string beans. The latter are delicate in flavor, tender and mealy, and are the best that Arlingt Belmont can produce. The home supply is now running counter to that from New Jersey and Delaware, with the result that the market is rather overstocked. You will find this Florida celery fit for a finical taste, while these native carrots and beets would fill hunger's void very

"I can't offer you anything very new in foo ishes except this swordfish; it is a recent arrival, and sells for 30 cents; a pound. Many account it the equal of halibut, while a few prefer it. I must not overlook these hard-shell crabs, as they are considered by the gourmet the choicest product of the waters. We are now carrying a fine line of sea trout, flounders and smelts, the latter about the finest specimens of their

"Of course, there is nothing new in meats. I can give you, however, one of these Hingham capons," and the marketman pointed to an illuminated showcase in which a number of the illuminated showcase in which a number of the birds were laid out in regular line. "Oh, they will bear the closest inspection," he went on, "only four months old, and look as if they were carved out of glit-edge butter. What are they worth? Only 43 cents a pound. Rather expensive, hey? Well, take a brace of these broilers at 40 cents, or a duckling at 20 cents. Here are also some very fine squab from New Hampshire; came in this morning, and as plump as a mackcame in this morning, and as plump as a mack

It was discovered in going through the market that there has been a recent and very decided in-crease in the price of beef, the wholesale rate now being \$4.50 above what it was two weeks

Strong Wool Markets.

There is a steady tone to the wool market with a quiet demand from manufacturers. Old ols on the market are well reduced in stock, and buyers in need of supplies are forced to pur-chase the new wools at higher prices. Their needs are not of any moment as yet, although it is claimed that several fair-sized purchases have cover orders for woolens that they have booked.

They realize that the tendency is toward higher prices for wool, but this does not induce them to buy wool unless they have the goods sold.

Woolens for fall continue could be sold.

Woolens for fall continue quiet, and business thus far taken has proved disappointing. Nex month light weights for the coming spring wil be opened, and this may start the market some

chantable Ohio delaines about 25 to 26 cents 1 the price, with unwashed clothing grades at 2 to 24 cents. For washed XX and above Ohi fleeces the market holds at about 33 to 34 cents for best lots, while No. I washed Onio wools are quotable at about 31 to 32 cents. Michigan de-laine is quotable at about 32 to 33 cents. Michi-gan X is quotable at 27 to 28 cents, and No. 1 at 29 to 30 cents. For one-quarter and three-eighths blood unwashed wools the price continues nomi-nal at 26 to 27 cents for Ohio and 25 to 26 cents for others, these wools being yet very scarce and firm, with Ohlo one-half bloods at 26 to 27 cents

and Michigan 244 to 254 cents. In pulled wools there is little doing, old wool being about used up, with only moderate arrival of lambs' wool. For extra A supers the marke continues nominal on the scoured basis of 50 to 58 cents, with fine A supers at 46 to 50 cents and A supers at 44 to 46 cents. For B supers the market is quoted on the scoured basis of 43 to 44 cents, with lambs at 42 to 43 cents and C supers at 32 to 34 cents. Fine combing pulled continues searce and nominal on the scoured basis of 50 to 52 cents, with ordinary combing pulled at 44 to 45

Don les the Dairy Farmer's Profits,

One of the big Western creamery companie has figured out from several years' actual experi-

sweetness, and some of them look almost as The Quick Cattle and Hog Grower and large as tomatoes. Veneered with a little cream

Levi Bales of Floris, Ia., writes the Interna-tional Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I have made two shipments of fat cattle to Chicago, of my own feeding, in the last year, and co nission men stated they were the fattest cattle or attracted so much attention that I have been

J. A. Ranney, farmer, of Eureka, Ill., writes:
"I have fed several hundred pounds of Inter. national Stock Food, and am well pleased with it. Have used it for cattle, horses and hogs. The fact that I am using more of the food than ever before is evidence that I know it pays. It is very cheap to use and reliable."

Dr. Jenness Morrill of Falkland, N. C., writes I have recently had an experience that may in terest you. We had in our pasture thirty-six hogs other eighteen to myself. Hog cholera broke out In our vicinity in a violent form. Our hogs came down with the disease. I advised my tenants to use International Stock Food, but they declined to do so, saying they would lose both money and hogs if they did. Every hog of their eighteen died. I used International Stock Food on my ighteen, and saved fifteen. They are now fa tening nicely, and will be soon ready to slaugh

The International Stock Food is sold on a spo cash guarantee by over one hundred thousan dealers. If it does not give you satisfactor; paying results, its use will not cost you a cent It was originated by a practical stock breeder powdered roots, herbs, seeds and bark that we use. Insist on having the genuine International Stock Food, and you will always obtain paying results. Write International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minu., if your dealer does not carry the goods.

Orehard, July 91 to Aug. 3, 1904. Old Orchard, the popular convention and camp ground, will be the meeting place for the Christian Workers and W. C. T. U., July 21 to Aug. 3, 1904,

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates will be on sale from this station and principal stations on the Boston & Maine Railroad at very low rates For stations and rates, see Boston & Maine post ers or inquire of Agent.

When in Boston for a day's shopping do not fail to inspect the stock of pictures, both framed and unframed, carried by The Picture Shop, Melvin W. Kenney, 65 Bromfield street, Boston Mass. You will find the prices very reasonable styles.

Besten & Maine's Booklet on Exposition Upon Receipt of Postal Card.

large crowds, and the attendance thus far has surpassed the opening month at Chicago.

The Exposition is startling in the completeness of such an enormous and magnifice it spectrals. tacle. The amusement feature known as the Pike is really marvelous; however, the same may be applied to other portions, and to mention may be applied to other portions, and to mention the points of interest would require much space. If you contemplate visiting St. Louis, send to the Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for their beautiful illustrated booklet telling about the Exposition mailed upon receipt of a postal card.

Official List of Fairs.

STAFE AND GENERAL Canada Dominion Chicago, Live Sto Colorado, Pueblo. Colorado, Pueblo.... Ilinois, Springfield Sept. 29-Oct. Iowa, Des Moines Sept. 19. 24
Sept. 27-3(
Sept. 12-16
Aug. 29-Sept. 3
Aug. 15-16
Aug. 29-Sept. 3 Maine. Lewiston

Nova Scotia, Halifax	Sept. 7-14
Ohio, Columbus	Aug. 29-Sept. 2
Oklahoma Interstate, Blackwell	IISept. 12-19
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	Sept. 6-9
Pennsylvania Horticult'l, Phila	
Rhode Island Horticultural, Pro	ovidence Sept. 15-18
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. 25-28
South Dakota, Yankton	
Texas, Dallas	
Toronto, Industrial	
Utah, Salt Lake City	Oct. 4-8
Washington, North Yakima	Sept 26-Oct. 1
West Virginia, Wheeling	
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	
NEW YORK	
Albany, Altamont	
Allegany, Angelica	
Cambridge, Cambridge	
Catskill Mountain, Margaretville	e Aug. 23-26
Cattaraugus, Little Valley	Sept. 6-9
Cavuga, Moravia	Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Chautauqua, Dunkirk	Sept. 6-9
Chemung, Elmira	Sept. 12-16
Chenango, Norwich	
Cobleskill, Cobleskill	
Columbia, Chatham	
Cortland, Cortland	
Cuba, Cuba	
Delaware, Delhi	
Dryden, Dryden	
pry dent my den	

aga, Phoenix. s, Albion. urg, Pra Tioga Northern, Newark Valley. Tioga, Owego. Ulster, Elienville. Union, Trumansbu VERMONT.

Addison, Middlebury... Springfield, Springfield nooski Valley, Waterbury . MASSACHUSETTS akefield. Wakefield. coggin, Livermore Falls Androscoggin Valley, Can k North, Presque Isle. Sept. 13-14 2. 30-Sept. 2

. Aug. 23-Knox, Union ... Madawaska, Madawas Oxford North, Andover... nerset East, Hartlan Sept. 15-17 Waldo, Belfast RHODE ISLAND. CONNECTICUT.

Guilford, Guilford Rockville, Rockville.

Index to rules. Rules for admission to Standard Trotting and Pacing Register, etc. Oct. 3-Ploughman at \$2, or a leather-cover copy for two

J. C. KEITH 1000 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Horses, Mules and Ponies

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We carry a stock of single and double double carts, farm and team wagons, and have the largest stock of harness of any concern in New Bengland and sell at the lowest prices. Low down and regular end spring Boston style milk wagons. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly





CHARACTER ON HORSEBACK

Many a peculiar sight one sees on horse. back. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much overheated. The saddle with its weight rubs the back. Under the bridle and straps are little sore and chafed spots. Soothe and refresh by the use of Glosserine. Article of great value in a stable.

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